Volume 1 Technical Report

Yukon Alcohol and Drug Survey

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Yukon
Executive Council Office
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Volume 1 Technical Report

Yukon Alcohol and Drug Survey

Fall 1990

May, 1991

The Yukon Government
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

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Preamble

In the fall of 1990, the Yukon Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (YADS) asked 1,348 Yukoners about their attitudes and behaviours regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs. The YADS was basically a replication of the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (NADS) administered a year earlier to southern Canadians, with some adaptations and adjustments for the North. This survey, in combination with the National Health Promotion Survey of 1985, has provided an unprecedented set of indicators as to the extent of alcohol use and other associated behaviours in the territory. Yukoners now have information to make comparisons with southern Canadians, to evaluate drinking stereotypes, and to instigate debate on what, if anything, should be done about alcohol and other drug use in the Yukon.

Introduction

The presence of alcohol and other drugs permeates the life-styles and social problems facing the Yukon. Governmental policy alternatives and program interventions are confounded by this phenomenon. Alcohol and drugs have both direct and indirect impacts on our health care system and dominate many social welfare issues.

Attempts to lessen the impact of substance abuse have met with limited success. This partial success is not unique to the Yukon, but the nature of the problem has increased the awareness and immediacy for action.

The 1990 Yukon Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (YADS) originated from the expressed needs of the Government of the Yukon for a reliable portrait and understanding of substance abuse. This survey was funded by Health and Welfare Canada as part of the National Drug Strategy. The objective of the National Drug Strategy is to reduce the harmful effects of substance abuse on individuals, families, and communities by addressing the supply and demand sides of the problem. The YADS is the knowledge base consistent with the national assumption that long-term reduction in substance abuse will come by addressing the root of the problem—the demand. Demand can only be understood within the knowledge context of Yukoners' behaviour, beliefs, and attitudes to alcohol and drug consumption.

The practical application of the YADS research was to develop the basic policy research data necessary to understand the extent of the problem and to explore some of the alternatives available to policy makers. It also reflects the commitment of the federal government to provide comparative information to all legally defined jurisdictions in Canada.

Acknowledgements

The YADS research was undertaken by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics, whose expertise is in survey methodology and organizational research rather than in the specific subject matter content. Consequently, the YADS relied on the instruments of the National Alcohol and Other Drug Survey and the National Drinking and Driving Survey, integrated and modified to be relevant in the context of the Yukon, and a broadly based collaborative undertaking involving the efforts and expertise of many people.

Funding for the project was provided through the National Health Research and Development Program - the research funding vehicle of Health and Welfare Canada's National Drug Strategy.

In addition to Drs. Glenn Grant and Jim Tousignant, and senior project manager Marjorie McLay from the Yukon Bureau of Statistics, the Yukon Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey research team included:

- **Reg Warren, Fred Wong and Sophie de Villiers** of the Health and Welfare Canada Health Promotion Studies unit were extremely helpful in managing the federal involvement and facilitating funding while contributing valuable practical knowledge to the subject matter of the research.
- **Sylvie Michaud** of Statistics Canada provided methodological and statistical expertise during the survey development and analysis stage of the project.
- **Dr. Florence Andrews** of Carleton University gave freely her national expertise and knowledge of alcohol and other drug use throughout the eleven months of the research project— for this we are grateful.
- **Sheila Currie** supervised the operations of the project including training and coordinating the survey interviewers.
- **Lawrie Crawford** provided a Yukon perspective on the alcohol and drug issues, was active in the survey instrument design and analysis, and wrote up the findings in an interesting and effective manner.

The YADS project team is also indebted to many individuals within the Yukon Bureau of Statistics who generously assisted with their time and expertise on the project. In addition, the Yukon Bureau of Statistics would like to thank those individuals and organizations who provided thoughtful comment on the draft of this document. Reviews were given by the Yukon Health and Social Services Council, the Council for Yukon Indians, the Yukon Nurses Society, Yukon Medical Association, and Medical Services Branch (Community Health Nursing). Comments were given by individuals and do not necessarily represent the views of the organization.

And finally, this project would have been impossible without the willing contribution of the people of the Yukon who took time from their day patiently to answer our survey questions. Many thanks go out to them.

Methodology

The Yukon Alcohol and Drug Abuse Survey (YADS) was conducted during the Fall of 1990 using a dual-frame methodology - telephone interviewing using random digit dialling in selected Yukon communities which have sufficient telephone coverage to meet the methodological requirements, and personal interviewing in communities with insufficient telephone coverage to adequately represent residents. A pilot study was conducted during late spring of 1990 to assess revised questionnaire wording, operational control mechanisms and alternative response strategies for sensitive questions (for example, illicit drug use within the last 12 months).

Analysis Plan:

The analysis plan for data resulting from the 1990 YADS included presenting the results, with some degree of confidence, for Yukon as a whole, an urban (Whitehorse)/ rural (other) perspective, and an aboriginal/non-aboriginal perspective. The sampling strategy was carefully designed to ensure that these sub-groups of the population would be reliably represented in the analysis, while maintaining sensitivity to the problem of response burden.

Response Burden:

Response burden is a chronic problem for ongoing research in the Yukon. We are very sensitive to this issue. With a population of almost 30,000 individuals representing approximately 10,000 households, only a controlled and limited use of household surveys can be conducted before exhaustion or resistance is seen in the resident population. The sampling strategy reflects a balance between theoretical desires and practical considerations.

Sampling Strategy:

A total of 1,300 households were targeted to participate in the 1991 YADS. This represents a 13% sample of Yukon households. The final number of households interviewed exceeded this by 38 as all batches of households had to be closed once opened. To ensure sufficient representation to allow for analysis by sub-groups, Yukon communities were divided into four stratums or clusters.

The sample size in the stratums was allocated proportionately to the number of households (with at least one person in the household 15 years of age and older) in each area. In total, 985 households were allocated to be selected in the Whitehorse area (cluster 1). In the rural areas, 140 households were allocated to cluster 2 (Dawson, Faro, and Watson Lake), and 110 households to cluster 3 (Mayo-Stewart Crossing, Ross River, Haines Junction, Carmacks, and Teslin) and 65 households to cluster 4 (Old Crow, Beaver Creek-Destruction Bay-

Burwash Landing, Carcross, and Upper Liard). Although the design itself was self-weighting, differential weighting was used prior to analysis to control for a slight under-representation of male respondents.

Precision:

A minimum value of a proportion that can be estimated (given the above design, sample size and Statistics Canada guidelines for release of estimates with given coefficient of variations) can be approximated with the following formula. The results reported in Volume 1 and Volume 2 of the YADS technical reports follows Statistics Canada guidelines of not releasing information that has an estimated c.v. of greater than 16.5%.

(note: with the clustered design a conservative design effect of 1.5 were used in adjusting the simple random sampling formula)

p(min) = {1.5 (N-n)} / {1.5(N-n) + B**2(n-1)N}

where N=population n=sample B=c.v.

At the Yukon level: N= 19,500 n= 1,300

c.v.	5%	10%	16.5%	25%	33%
p(min)	.30	.10	.04	.02	.01

Urban Perspective (Whitehorse): N= 13,700 n= 985

c.v.	5%	10%	16.5%	25%	33%
p(min)	.36	.12	.05	.02	.01

Rural Perspective (Other than Whitehorse): N= 5,800 n= 315

c.v.	5%	10%	16.5%	25%	33%
p(min)	.64	.31	.14	.07	.04

Aboriginal Perspective(Yukon) level: N=4,650 n= 260

c.v.	5%	10%	16.5%	25%	33%
p(min)	.67	.35	.17	.08	.05

Data Collection Strategy:

Telephone interviews were conducted in cluster 1 and cluster 2 (areas where the telephone coverage is sufficient, that is there is an estimated over-coverage of telephones relative to the household counts of the 1986 Census) using random digit dialing with elimination of non-working banks and confirmation of non-residential numbers. Information was obtained which allowed us to define banks of telephone numbers containing households prior to the survey.

Personal interviews were conducted in cluster 3 and cluster 4. Community listings of all occupiable households within rural Yukon communities are developed and maintained following Statistics Canada listing procedures within the YBS. These listings are updated on a regular basis and used to select the list sample of 'one out of so many'.

To ensure adequate coverage of the aboriginal community within Whitehorse, a random sample of approximately 20% of the listed dwellings within the Indian Band settlement areas were selected to participate in the survey. Personal interviews were conducted in these households following the procedures used in rural communities.

By applying the two survey methodologies in tandem, telephone and face-to-face interviewing, the efficiency and accuracy of data collection was maximized while ensuring coverage of the target sub-populations.

Operations:

Staff hiring

Telephone interviewers were hired through the C.E.I.C. office in Whitehorse. Interviews were conducted using Yukon Government Public Service Commission standards.

Rural interviewers were hired in the selected communities.

We have found that it is very important to have a member of the community conducting the interviews in their home community. Every effort was made to accomplish this. The value of having a local interviewer was found to far outweigh the difficulty of talking about alcohol and other drug use by respondents. Overall, respondents were not hesitant when asked about their alcohol use but did experience some reticence describing their illicit drug use.

Jobs were posted in the offices of the community Territorial Agent, Outreach and Band Offices. Candidates in communities within three hours driving distance travelled to Whitehorse for interviews and training. A Bureau of Statistics staff member and the survey manager travelled to more distant communities to interview candidates and conduct training sessions.

Training was conducted by the survey manager following Statistics Canada guidelines and procedures.

Control and edit procedures

The telephone portion of the survey was supervised by the senior interviewer. Completed interviews were edited for complete and accurate entries daily and returned to individual interviewers for correction or follow-up as necessary. To maximize the response rate, the senior interviewer contacted respondents who refused to participate in the survey when first contacted by a telephone interviewer.

The survey manager supervised rural interviewers. Rural interviewers reported by telephone to the survey manager on a schedule arranged at training. Completed interviews were edited and direction given to interviewers during these pre-scheduled report times. Respondents who refused to participate in the survey when contacted by the interviewer were contacted by the survey manager. Follow-up was conducted by telephone from the Yukon Bureau of Statistics office when possible. Follow-up visits were made to communities where respondents cannot be contacted by telephone.

Completed forms were edited by the senior interviewer for the telephone survey and by the survey manager for the rural areas.

Telephone survey

A label identifying five items (form number, docket number, survey date, telephone number and batch number) was produced for each telephone number generated.

Labels were produced in batches of fifty telephone numbers. For weighting purposes, all labels from one batch were brought to a final status before the next batch is opened (the least possible number of batches were activated to reach the projected sample).

Distribution of telephone labels was controlled by the senior interviewer.

On a print-out of telephone labels, the senior interviewer recorded a status code for each telephone number brought to a final status.

Data Capture

Data capture took place in the Yukon Bureau of Statistics office under the direction of the senior statistician and the survey manager.

Analysis

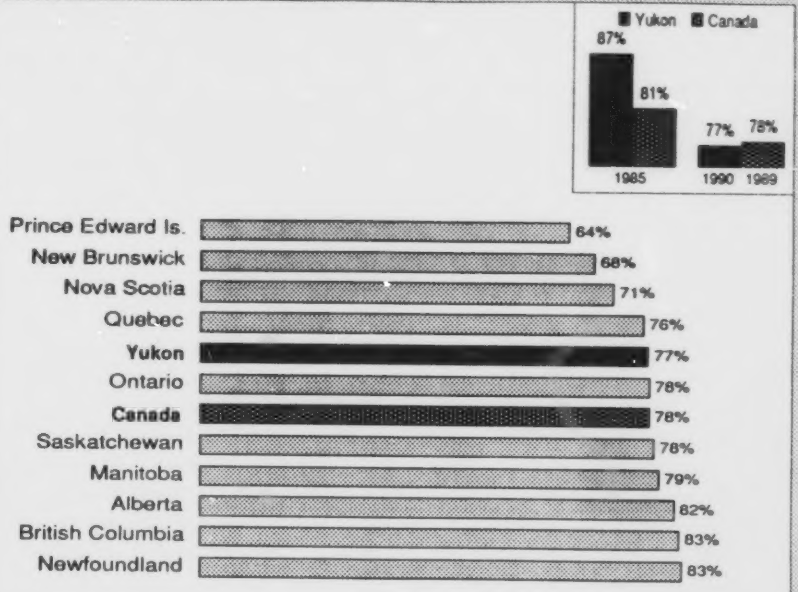
Primary and secondary statistical analysis using SAS was done in the Yukon Bureau of Statistics office. A content specialist was hired to provide an interpretative analysis and technical report.

Executive Summary

Yukon/Provincial Comparison of Current Drinkers

The 1990 Yukon Alcohol and Drug Survey results show that the Yukon has a lower percentage of people over 15 years of age who are current drinkers (people who reported having had a "drink" of any alcoholic beverage in the past 12 months) than six Canadian provinces.

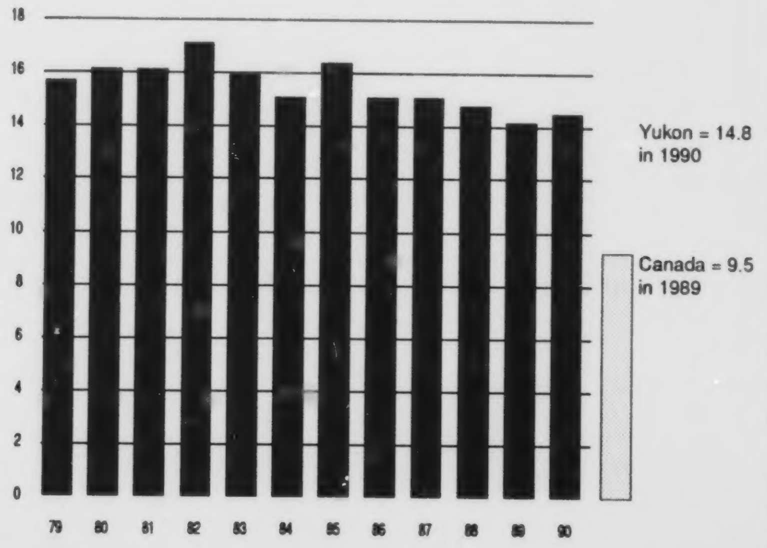
- *In 1985, the Yukon had the highest proportion of current drinkers in Canada at 87%, compared to the Canadian average of 81%. From 1985 to 1990 there has been a drop of 10 percentage points in the number of current drinkers in the Yukon.*

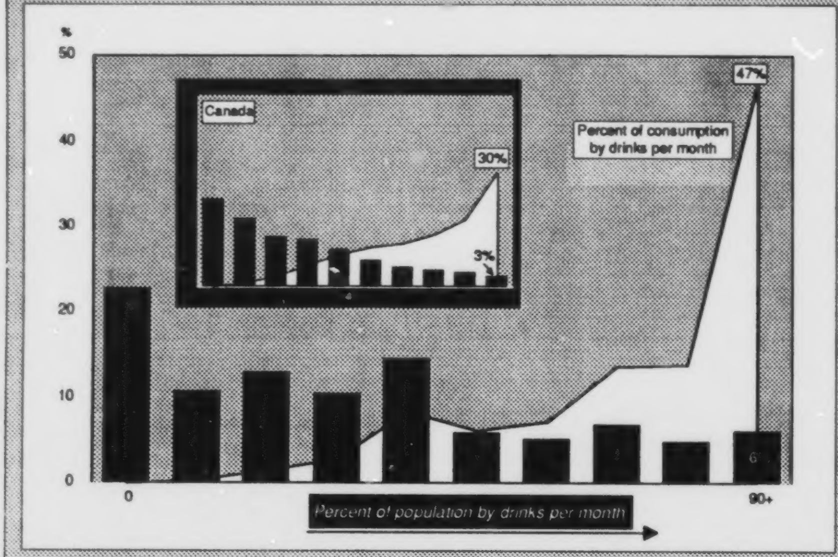


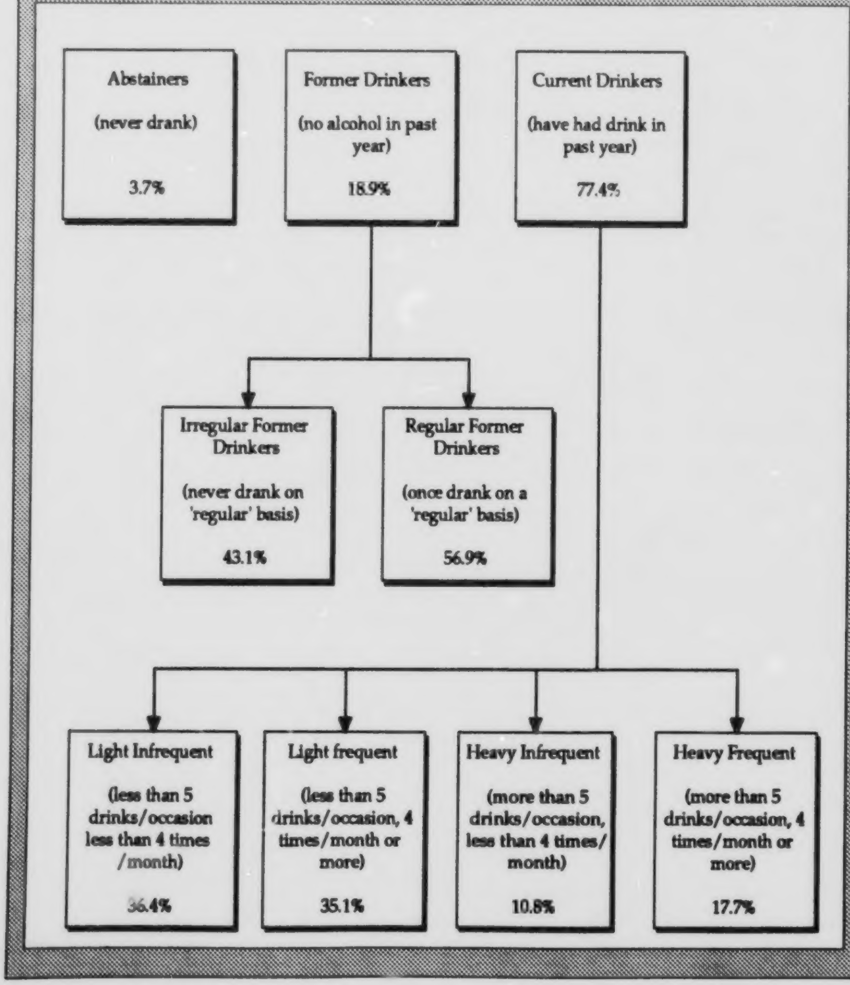
Per Capita Consumption of Absolute Alcohol in the Yukon Population (15+)

From 1979 to 1990, the Yukon figure for the per capita consumption of absolute alcohol per person over 15 years of age has declined by 11%. However, the current figure of 14.8 is higher than the Canadian figure of 9.5 .

- *In real terms this represents a consumption of 462 bottles of beer, 16 bottles of spirits, and 20 bottles of wine for each Yukoner over the age of 15 years.*






Abstainers
(never drank)
3.7%
Former Drinkers
(no alcohol in past year)
18.9%
Current Drinkers
(have had drink in past year)
77.4%
Irregular Former Drinkers
(never drank on 'regular' basis)
43.1%
Regular Former Drinkers
(once drank on a 'regular' basis)
56.9%
Light Infrequent
(less than 5 drinks/occasion less than 4 times /month)
36.4%
Light frequent
(less than 5 drinks/occasion, 4 times/month or more)
35.1%
Heavy Infrequent
(more than 5 drinks/occasion, less than 4 times/ month)
10.8%
Heavy Frequent
(more than 5 drinks/occasion, 4 times/month or more)
17.7%

Yukon/Canada Comparison of Consumption

In the Yukon, 6% of the population over 15 years of age consumes 90 or more drinks per month and accounts for 47% of the reported consumption of alcohol. In southern Canada, however, only 3% of the population drinks more than 90 drinks per month; this group only accounts for 30% of the alcohol reported consumed.

Analytic Categories

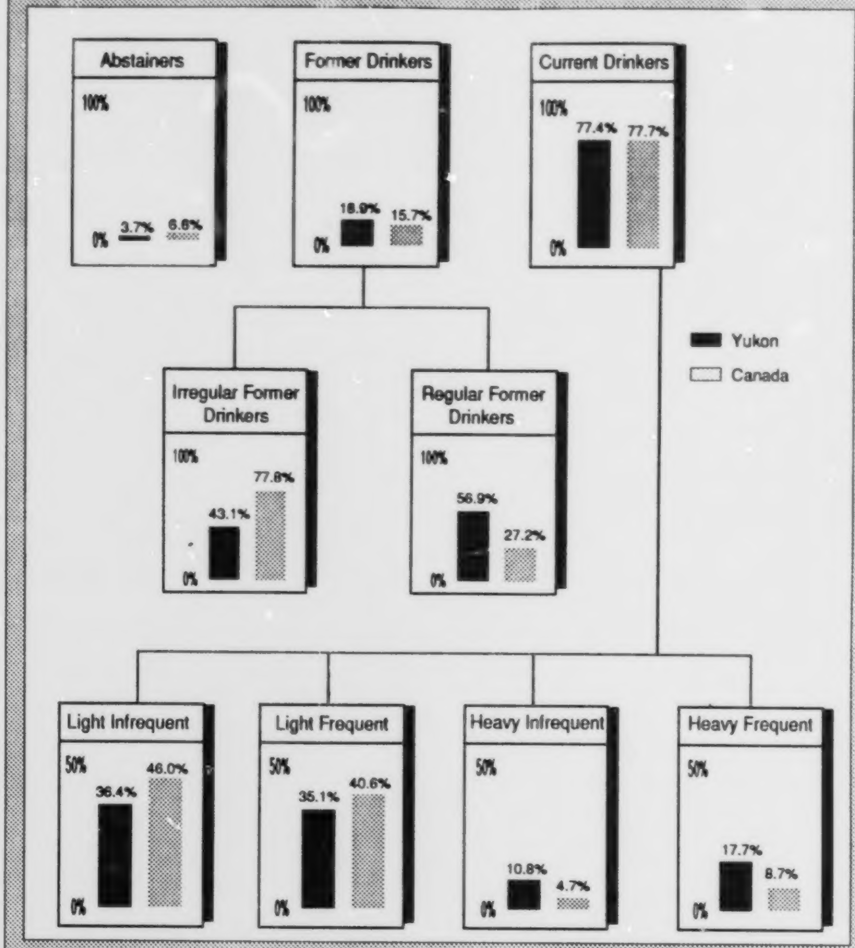
Respondents were divided into three main categories--life abstainers, former drinkers, and current drinkers. Former drinkers were then sub-divided into regular former and irregular former drinkers according to their past use of alcohol. Current drinkers were divided into four categories dependent on the quantity of alcohol consumed per occasion and the frequency of drinking occasions per month--light infrequent, light frequent, heavy infrequent and heavy frequent.

- *Note that over seventy percent of all current drinkers fall into the 'light' categories. In addition, 'abstainers', 'former drinkers' and 'light drinkers' represent almost eighty percent of all Yukoners over 15 years of age.*

■ Yukon/Canada Comparisons by Category

This graphic shows how the Yukon compares to southern Canada in the portions of respondents in the different analytic categories.

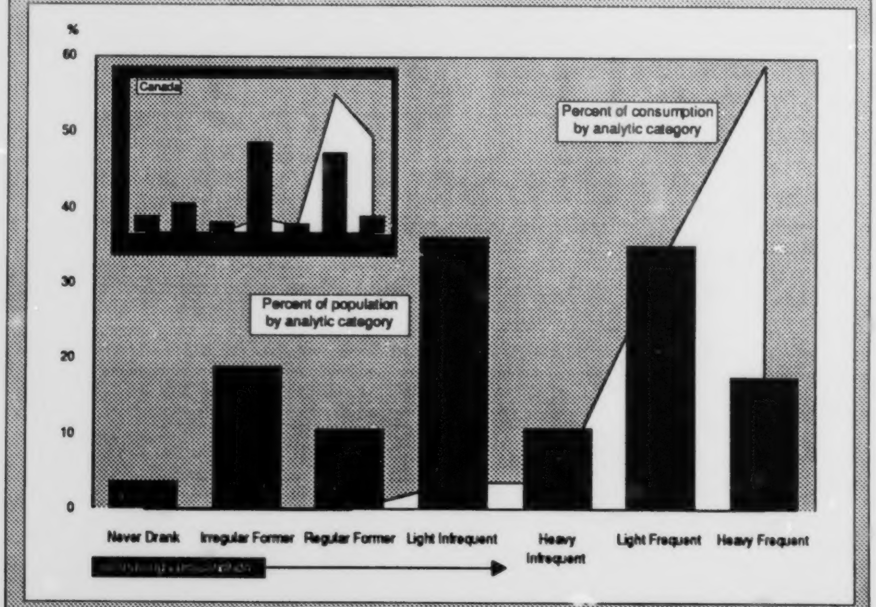
- *Although the Yukon has a comparable percentage of 'current drinkers', the Yukon has almost one-half the percentage of 'abstainers' as the rest of Canada and 20 percent more 'former drinkers'. 'Former drinkers' in the Yukon were more likely to have been 'regular' rather than 'irregular' drinkers. 'Light drinkers' are notably underrepresented in the Yukon compared to the rest of Canada. Conversely, Yukon drinking behaviour indicated significantly more 'heavy drinkers', in the order of twice as many when compared to the rest of Canada.*



■ Yukon/Canada Comparisons of Total Consumption by Category

The percentage of the total reported alcohol consumption by each analytic category is shown. The heavy frequent category accounts for 60% of the total reported consumption, although they comprise only 18% of the current drinkers.

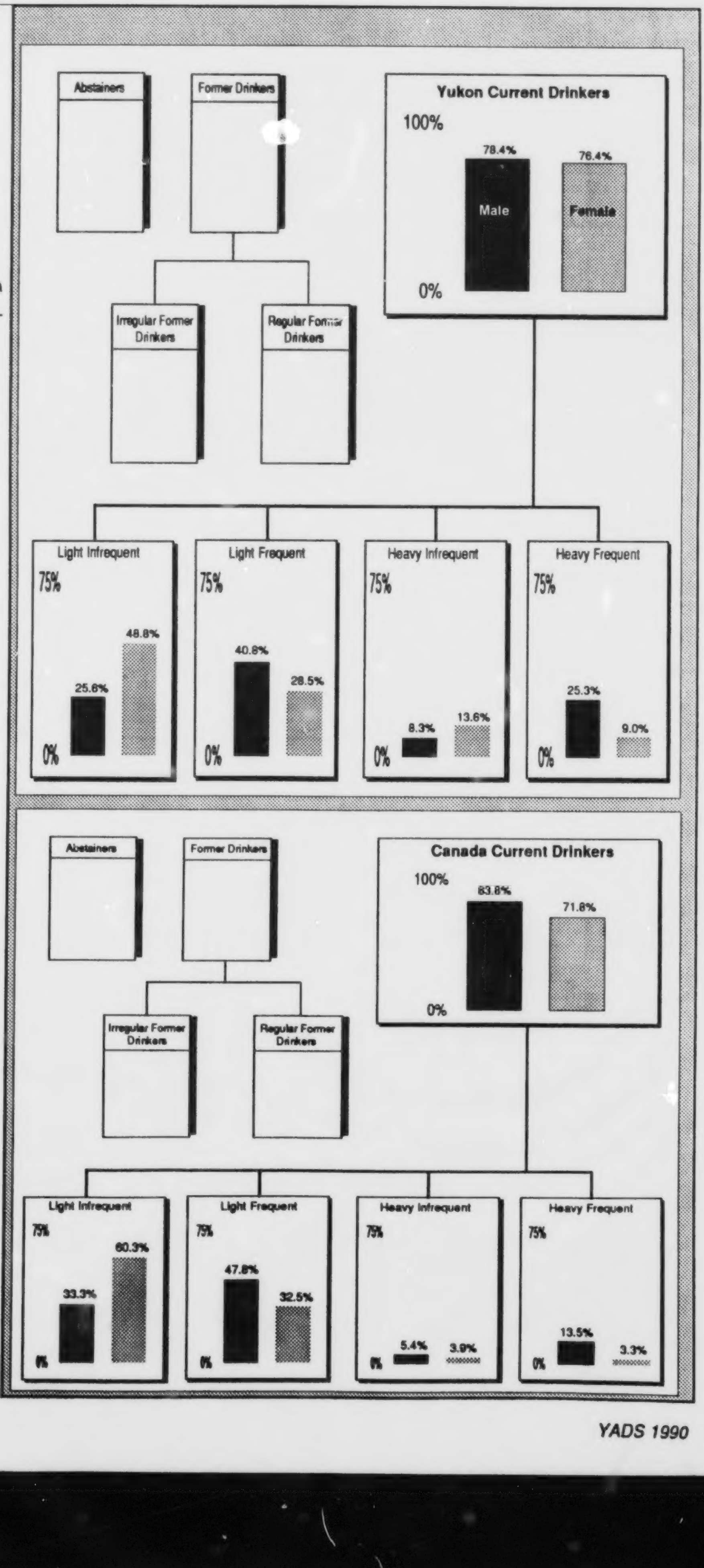
- *Note the difference where the 'peaks' of the consumption line (white area) are highest for the Yukon and Canada.*

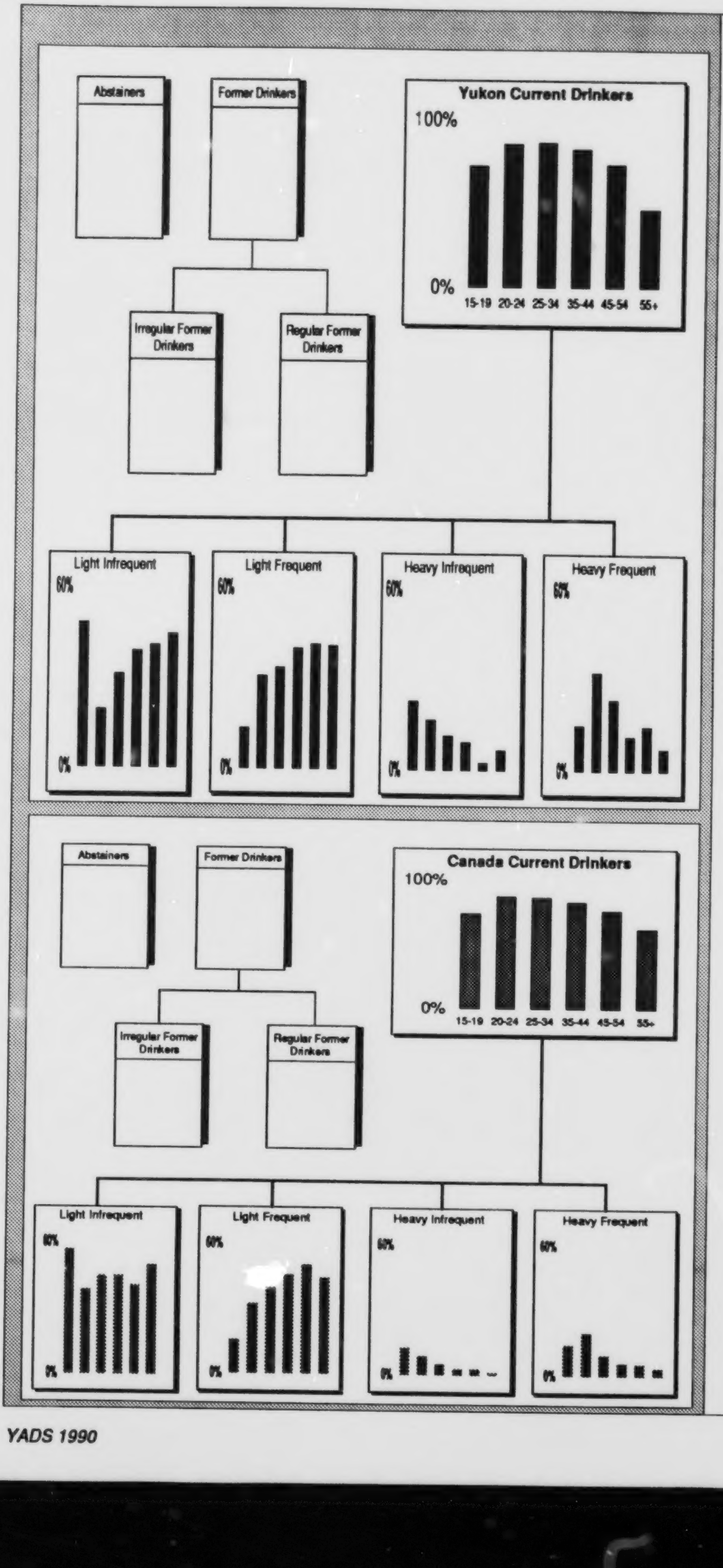


Yukon/Canada Comparison of Current Drinkers by Gender

These figures show the percentages of males and females in the Yukon and in Canada in the different drinker categories.

- *In the Yukon, females and males are equally likely to be 'current drinkers'. This relationship is not the case for Canada as a whole. In the Yukon more females are 'current drinkers', while there are fewer males in this category when compared to the national total.*
- *There are fewer 'light frequent' drinker males in the Yukon when compared to the Canada figure, and there are almost twice as many 'heavy frequent' drinker males in the Yukon.*
- *Yukon females are far more likely to be 'heavy' drinkers in comparison to those in the rest of Canada - in fact, three times as many Yukon females are found in both 'heavy infrequent' and 'heavy frequent' categories.*
- *An interesting cross-gender comparison is observed. There are relatively more Yukon females in the combined 'heavy' drinker categories than for Canadian males (although Yukon females tend to be 'heavy infrequent').*





Yukon/Canada Comparison of Current Drinkers by Age

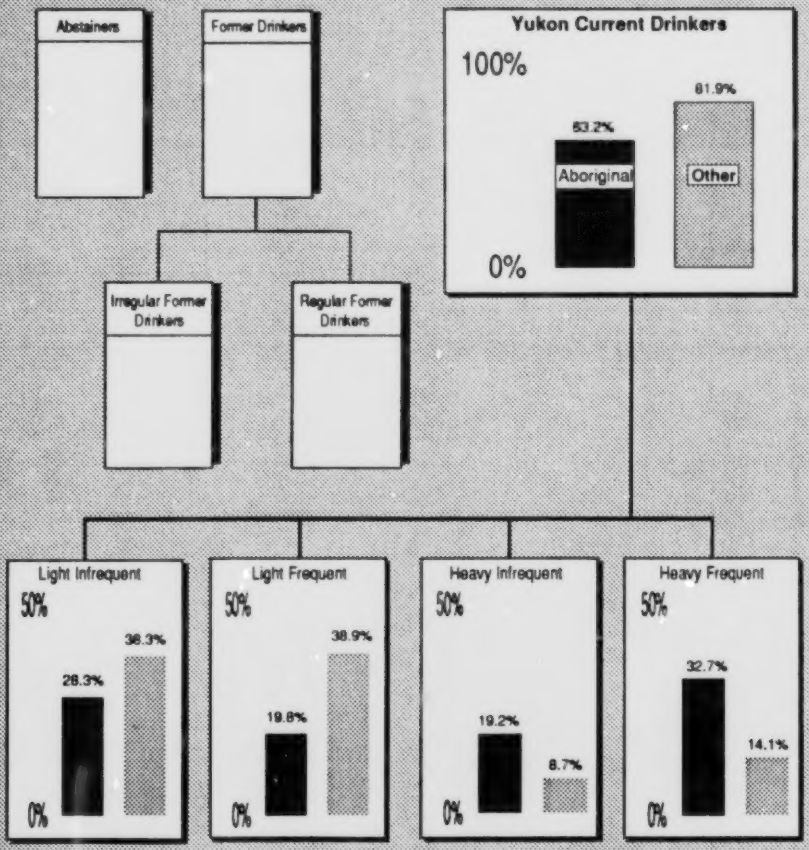
These figures show the percentages of the population by age groups in the Yukon and in Canada in the different drinker categories.

- *The most visible result in these graphs is the age bias between light and heavy drinking behaviour found in the Yukon and the national figures. Specifically, the 'light' categories of drinking favour generally older consumers while the 'heavy' categories are for the most the younger age groups.*
- *Although the number of drinkers in the Yukon within the 'heavy' categories is proportionately greater, the decline with age in the Yukoner appears greater.*
- *The decline in representation between ages 15-19 and 20-24 in the Yukon appears linked to the higher proportions in those age groups for the 'heavy' categories in the Yukon.*

Current Drinkers by Ethnic Origin, The Yukon

This figure shows the percentage of the current drinker population by ethnic origin in the Yukon. Figures for Canada are not available.

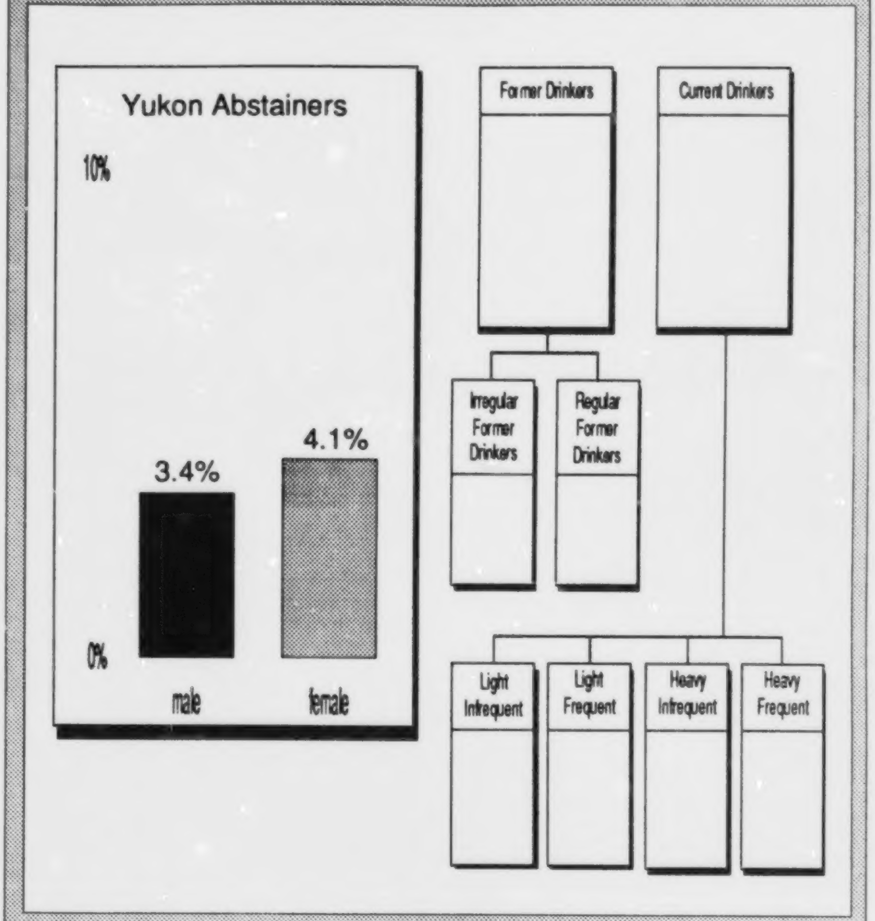
- *Proportionately fewer aboriginal people are 'current drinkers'. Only 63 percent of all aboriginal people are 'current drinkers' compared to 82 percent of non-aboriginal people.*
- *Non-aboriginal peoples are found within the 'light' drinking categories - almost eighty percent compared with less than fifty percent of aboriginal people.*
- *Over fifty percent of aboriginal people who are current drinkers are found in the 'heavy' categories, with 33 percent within the 'heavy frequent' category.*

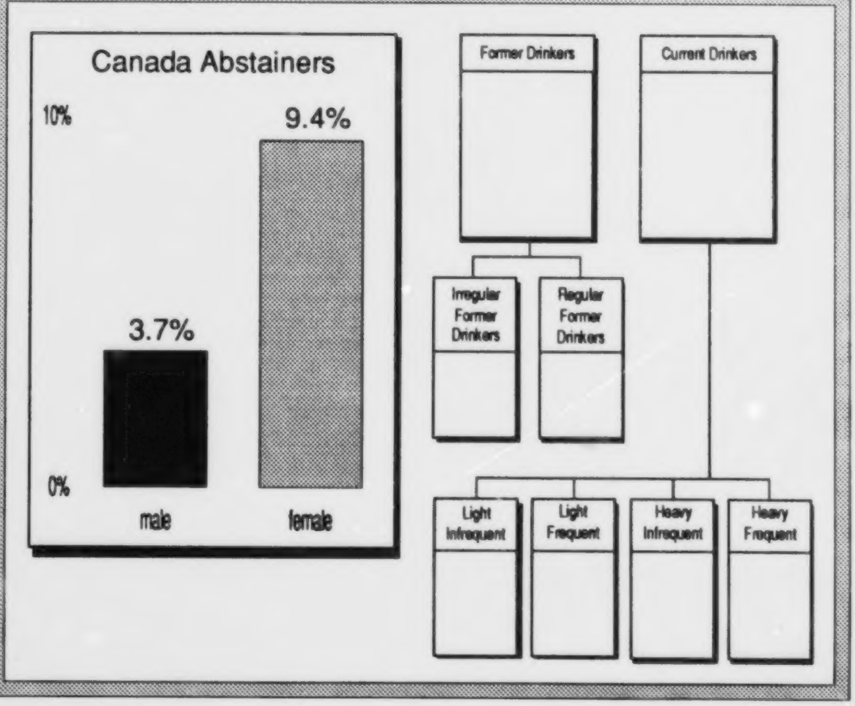


Yukon/Canada Comparison of Abstainers by Gender

These figures indicate the percentages of the population 15 years and older who have never drunk alcoholic beverages.

- *The proportion of abstainers is highest for females in the Yukon but the difference is much less than for Canada.*
- *4.1% of Yukon females are abstainers compared to 9.4% of all Canadian females.*
- *3.4% of Yukon males are abstainers compared with 3.7% of all Canadian males.*
- *The highest proportion of abstainers is in the 15-19 year old age group.*

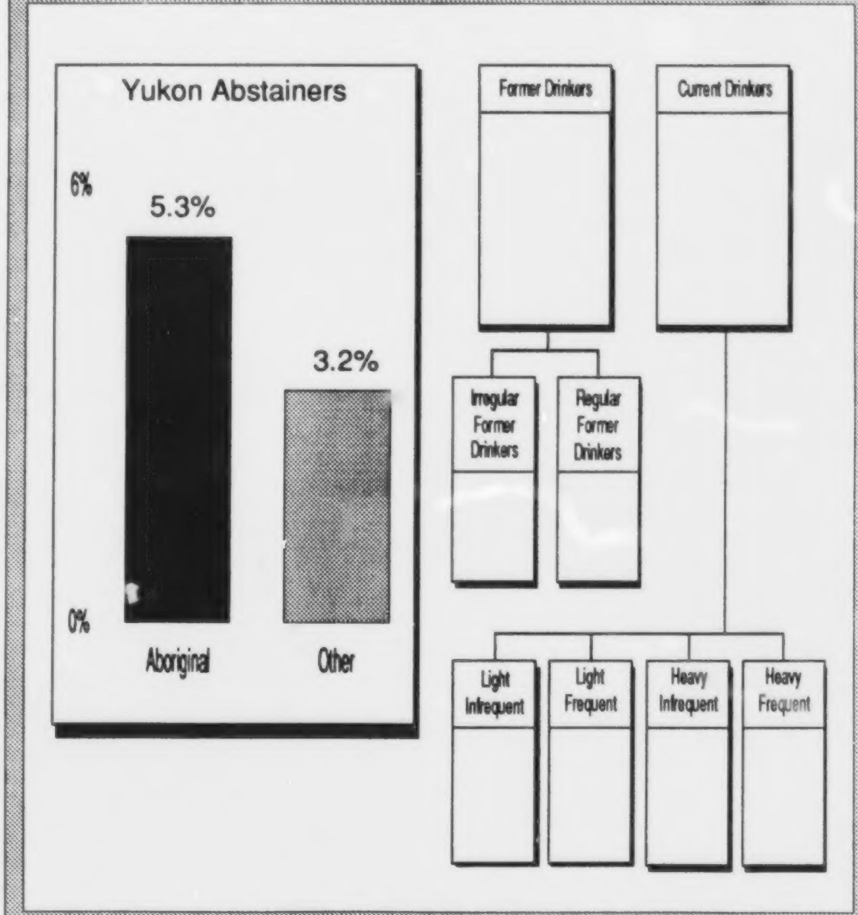




Abstainers by Ethnic Origin, The Yukon

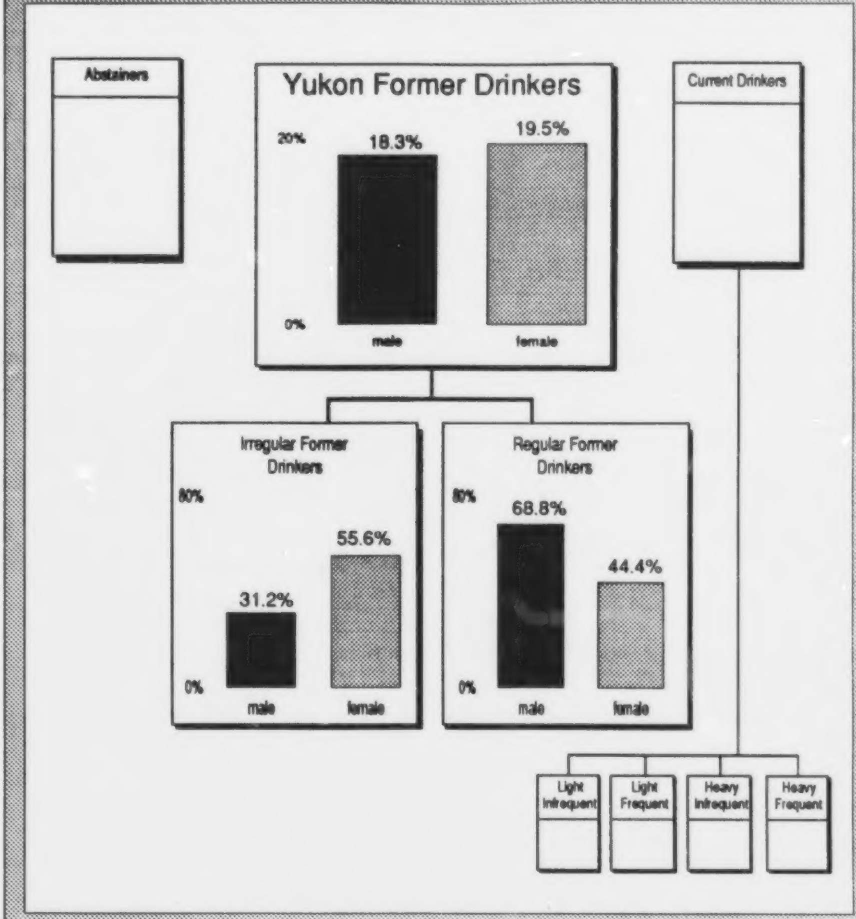
This figure shows by ethnic origin the percentage of the Yukon's 15 years and older population who have never drunk alcohol. Figures for Canada are not available.

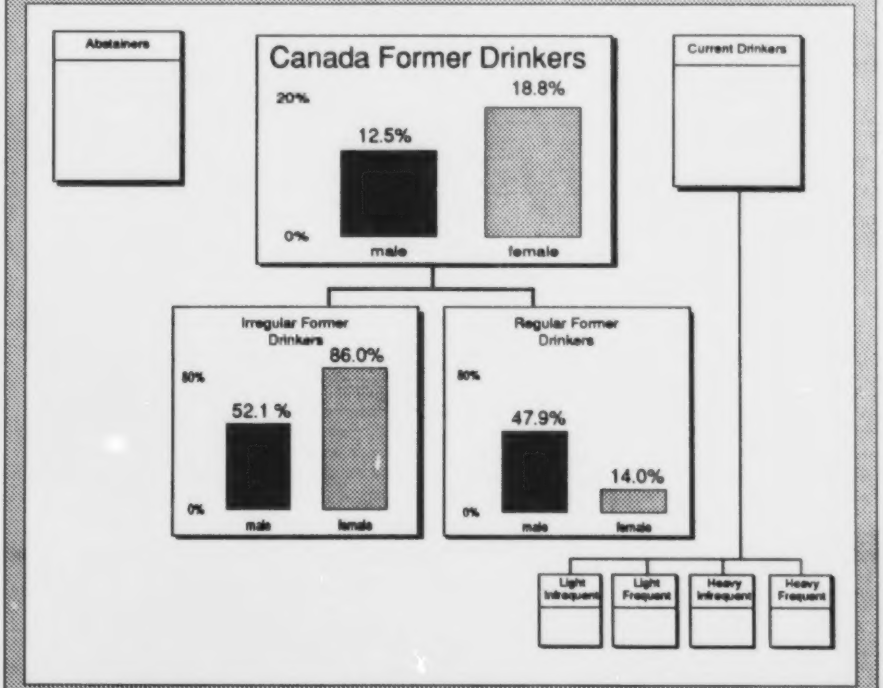
- *Proportionately more people of aboriginal origin are abstainers than those of non-aboriginal origin.*
- *5.3% of all aboriginal people over the age of 15 are abstainers while 3.2% of all non-aboriginal people are abstainers.*



Yukon/Canada Comparison of Former Drinkers by Gender

- *In the Yukon the proportion of former drinkers is approximately the same for both sexes.*
- *In the rest of Canada this relationship is different - almost 50% more males than females are former drinkers.*
- *56% of former female drinkers were irregular drinkers while 44% were regular drinkers when they were drinking. This relationship is the opposite for males, 31% were irregular and 69% were regular.*
- *Yukon has more males and females who were regular drinkers before they stopped drinking.*

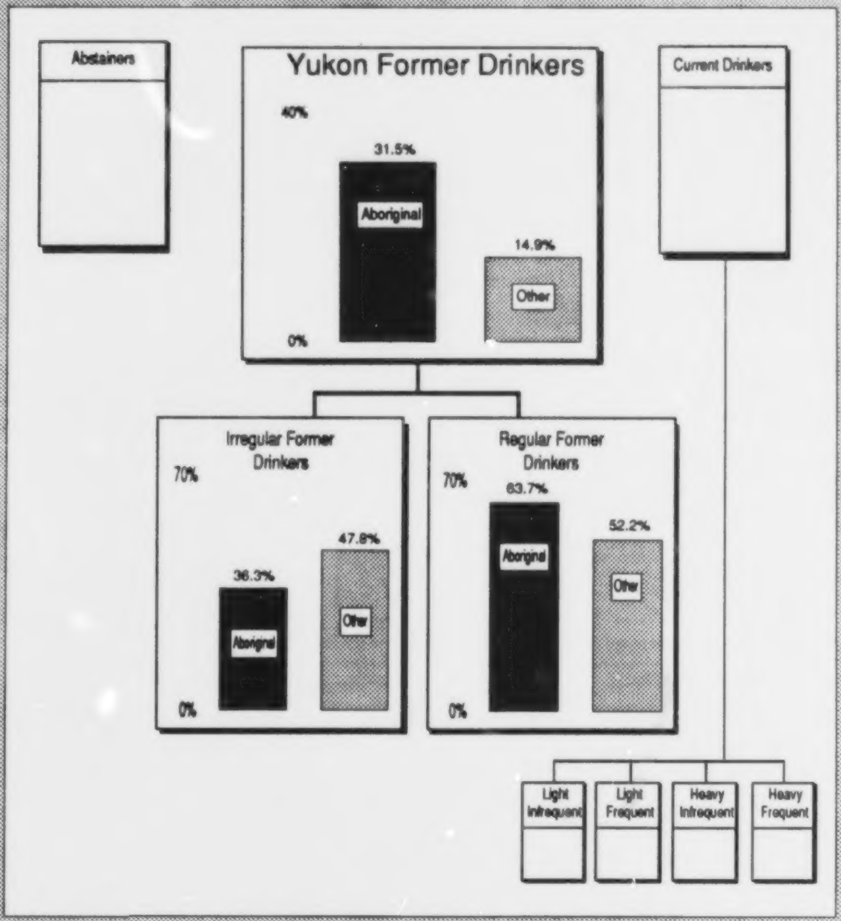




Former Drinkers by Ethnic Origin, The Yukon

This figure shows by ethnic origin the percentage of the Yukon's population 15 years of age and older who were former drinkers. Figures for Canada are not available.

- *32% of aboriginal people 15 years and older are former drinkers while 15% of non-aboriginal people are former drinkers. This is consistent with the lower percentage of aboriginal people who are current drinkers.*
- *Of those aboriginal people who are former drinkers, 64% were regular drinkers compared with 36% who were irregular. For non-aboriginal people (other on graph) this split is less pronounced.*

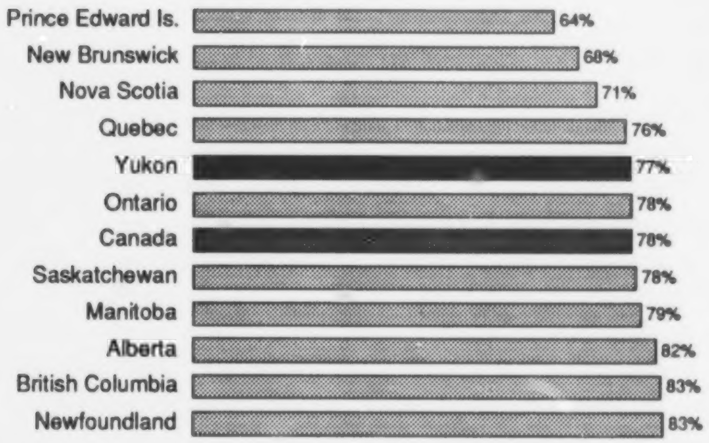


A Profile of Alcohol Use

For many years, easy access to alcohol was one of the main characteristics of life in the Yukon. Drinking in a bar or tavern has always been allowed seven days a week. Liquor could be purchased 24-hours a day through licensed off-sale establishments, and for many years it was legal to carry a drink while walking down Main Street, or drink beer while driving a car or truck.

Much of that changed in the 1980's. Legislation in the last decade has reflected the demands of a changing population; drinking in public places was abolished in Whitehorse in 1979, drinking while driving in 1985, and 24-hour off-sales were stopped in 1986.

Recent survey results have shown that more and more people are abstaining from alcohol completely. The Yukon is no longer the place in Canada where almost everybody drinks. In fact, six provinces have proportions of current drinkers that exceed the Yukon.



Current Drinkers - Canada, The Provinces and The Yukon

However, it does seem that although fewer people are currently drinking, those who drink are still consuming a significant amount. The Yukon still exhibits the highest per capita consumption of absolute alcohol in the country, although only a small percentage of the population is responsible for most of the consumption.

Yukoners, though, seem less willing to accept the consequences of heavy alcohol consumption and are concerned about the effects of alcohol abuse in their communities.

Child neglect, family disruption, and criminal activities associated with alcohol consumption are quoted as their prime concerns.

Yukoners' attitudes towards their once-favoured commodity are changing. This survey has been able to document the "who", "what", "when", "where", and "how much" questions surrounding alcohol consumption.

Summary

In the Yukon, 6% of the population over 15 years of age consumes 90 or more drinks per month and accounts for almost 50% of the reported consumption of alcohol. *In southern Canada, only 3% of the population consumes more than 90 drinks per month; this group accounts for only 30% of the reported alcohol usage.*

1.1 Understanding Alcohol Use

A common method of reporting alcohol consumption is to use per capita measures of absolute alcohol based on the population over 15 years of age. Absolute alcohol is derived using sales volume figures for beer, wine, and spirits. Litres of beer are converted into litres of absolute alcohol at 5%, wine at 10%, and spirits at 39%. The basic litres-of-absolute-alcohol figures can then be used for broader comparisons.

Consumption

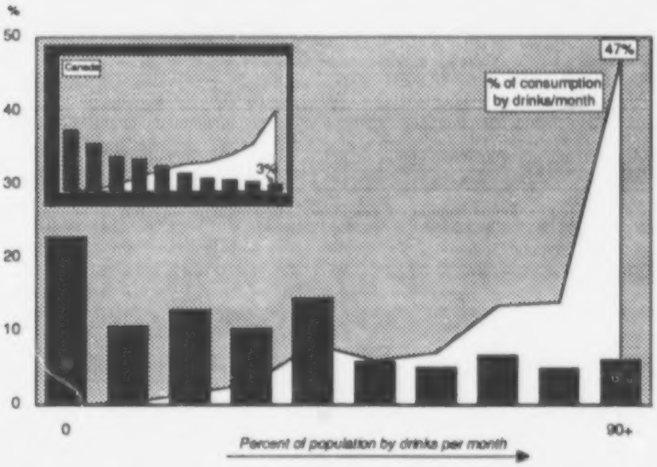
The Yukon has historically held, and continues to hold, the highest 'litres of absolute alcohol consumed per person over 15 years of age' figure in the country. However, reporting of per person consumption assumes identical behaviours throughout the population. A statement such as:

> *"On average, each Yukon resident 15 years of age or older purchased 462 bottles of beer (12-oz), 16 bottles of spirits (26-oz) and 20 bottles of wine (750 ml) during the 1989/90 fiscal year",*

adds, averages, and divides. In actuality, hardly any one would fit that description. The results of reported individual consumption in the Yukon and National surveys indicate a more accurate picture expressed in the generalization— 20% of the population drinks 80% of the liquor.

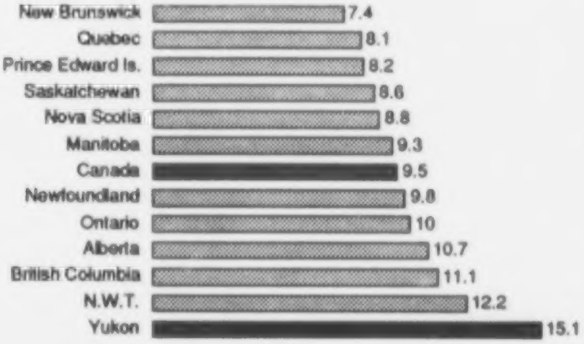
The major distinction between the Yukon and the rest of Canada within the above generalization lies in the number of drinks consumed per month by the 20% of the population. (A drink is one 12-oz. bottle of beer, one 1.5-oz. shot of spirits, or one 6-oz. glass of wine, and is equivalent to 0.18 litres of absolute alcohol.) In southern Canada, the top 20% of drinkers consume approximately 21 drinks or more per month. In the Yukon, the top 20% of drinkers (who drink 80% of the reported liquor) consume in excess of 40 drinks per month or almost twice the number of drinks consumed by their southern counterparts.

The graphs below illustrate the percentage of the population consuming increasing numbers of drinks per month (as shown in the black bars), and the volume of alcohol consumed by the corresponding portion of people (shown in the white area).



% of Population by drinks per month for the Yukon and Canada

These graphs show that the Yukon has a larger high-volume segment of the population than that found in southern Canada. In the Yukon, 6% of the population over 15 years of age consumes 90-plus drinks per month and accounts for almost 50% of the reported consumption of alcohol. In southern Canada, however, only 3% of the target population drinks more than 90 drinks per month. This group accounts for 30% of the total alcohol reported consumed. It is this phenomenon—the activity of a relatively small proportion of the population—which accounts for the high Yukon number in the traditional 'litres of absolute alcohol per person over 15' measure.



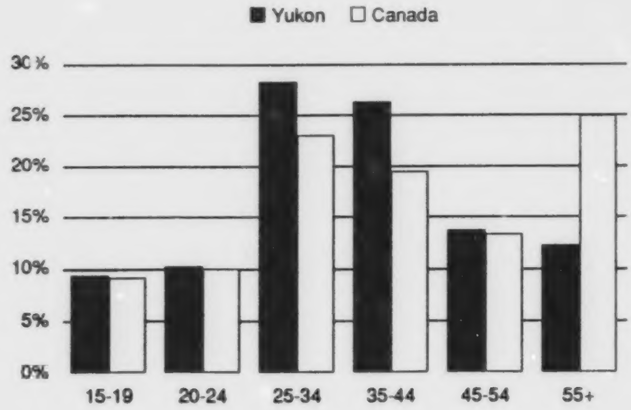
Annual Litres of Absolute Alcohol Consumed per person 15+ - Canada, The Provinces and Territories (year ending March 31, 1987)

Age

In order to understand and compare the results of the YADS to the NADS, it is necessary to recognize the basic differences between the Canadian and Yukon target populations (those over the age of fifteen). The Yukon has a relatively young population compared to Canada as a whole. In the NADS, 23% were in the 25-34 age group compared to 28% in the Yukon, and in the 35-44 group, Canada's percentage was almost 20% compared to 26% in the Yukon. The proportions were almost identical in the 15-19, 20-24 and 45-54 age groups between the two target populations. However, the over-55 age group accounted for 25% of the Canadian population 15 years of age or over, while the corresponding age group in the Yukon accounted for half that figure at 12%.

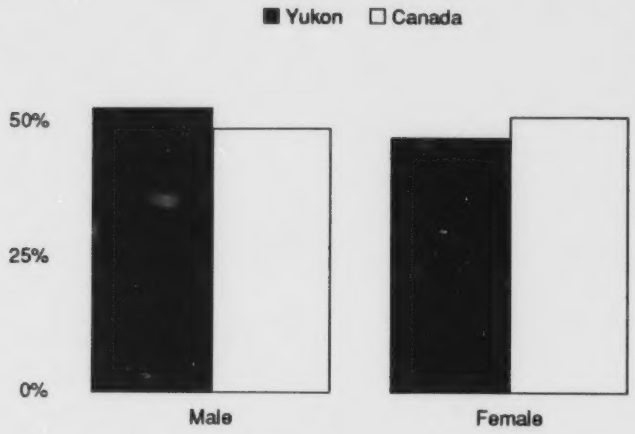
Critical to an understanding of the Yukon's higher consumption statistics is an appreciation of the greater proportion of the population occupied by the higher consuming 20-44 year old age groups. This is particularly important given the corresponding lack of the moderating influence of the 55 years and older age group.

Sample Population by Age - Canada and The Yukon



Gender

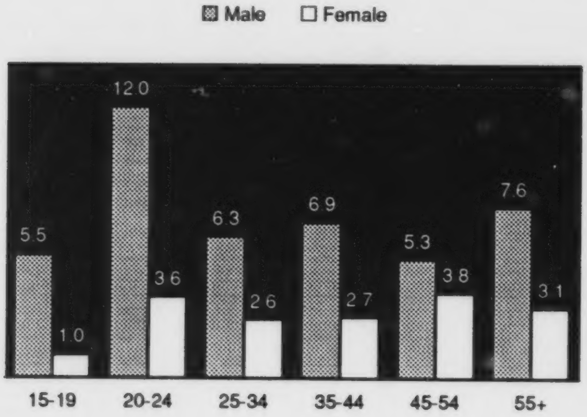
The influence of gender on alcohol consumption also should be considered. In general, men are heavier consumers of alcohol, drinking two to five times as much as women. The YADS population has a higher proportion of males, 53%, to 47% females. The national population has more females at 51% and males at 49%. Again, Yukon population characteristics must be understood when discussing the Yukon's heavier alcohol consuming behaviour.



Sample Population by Sex - Canada and The Yukon

In southern Canada, the differences between the drinking behaviours of males and females are more pronounced than in the Yukon. In fact, Yukon women drink in much greater volume than their southern counterparts and, on average, consume alcohol in quantities and frequencies similar to that of southern males.

The graphic presented below shows the contrast between males and females in different age groups in regard to their average number of drinks in the week preceding the survey.



Average number of drinks in the week preceding the survey- by age and sex, The Yukon

Ethnicity

A significant attribute of the Yukon version of the Alcohol and Other Drug Survey was that both the sampling methodology and the survey itself were designed for analysis on the basis of aboriginal ethnicity. In the Yukon survey, approximately 24% of respondents considered themselves aboriginal people. Results show that the patterns of alcohol use and non-use are significantly different between aboriginal and non-aboriginal peoples. The size of this significantly variant sub-population also has the potential to affect overall results. In the Yukon, the effect of the aboriginal segment has been to skew the results in favour of:

1. a lower current drinker figure;
2. a higher former drinker population; and
3. at the same time, an increase in the average volume consumed by current drinkers.

Summary

Comparative research in self-reported consumption of alcohol is plagued by the compounding effects attributable to structural differences in the populations of interest and, even more dramatically, by the influence of subgroups behaving in a variant manner. The Yukon population is especially susceptible to this because of its smaller numbers. Without an understanding of how the figures are potentially affected, overall comparisons can be invalid and subject to misinterpretation.

The wealth of information provided by both the Yukon and the National Alcohol and Other Drug Survey has greatly assisted in understanding the diversity of alcohol using and non-using behaviours in their respective populations. Findings indicate that while the Yukon is distinct, it is not unique.

The following section describes the methods used to categorize both the YADS and NADS respondents into analytic categories of drinkers or non-drinkers, and expands on the categories developed to define different styles of drinking.

1.2 Analytic Categories of Drinkers and Non-Drinkers

Respondents in both the NADS and the YADS were initially divided into three main categories. People who reported having had a drink of alcohol in the past 12 months were defined as current drinkers. The people who had not had a drink in the past 12 months were divided into two groups, based on their past experience with alcohol. The two categories were, former drinkers and life abstainers; the latter have never had a drink of alcohol.

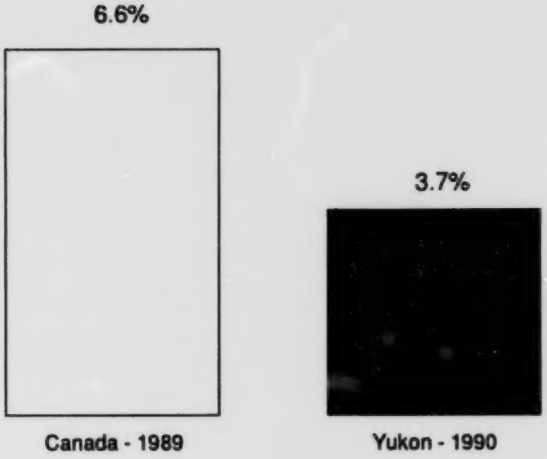
Abstainers	Former Drinkers	Current Drinkers
(never drank)	(no alcohol in past year)	(have had drink in past year)
3.7%	18.9%	77.4%

Main drinker and non-drinker categories

The following section will confine the discussions to age and gender comparisons between the Yukon and the rest of Canada. In addition, it will also acknowledge within-Yukon differences in pattern and use of alcohol and other drugs on the basis of ethnic origin—aboriginal and non-aboriginal Yukoners.

Life Abstainers

In 1985, the percentage of the population over 15 that had never had a drink was 8% in Canada and 3% in the Yukon. In 1990, the Yukon percentage was approximately 4%, still almost half that of the 1989 Canadian rate of approximately 7%.



Abstainers - Canada and the Yukon

Age

However, it needs to be noted that within the population of life abstainers there is an interesting trend. In both Canada and the Yukon, the percentage of 15-to-19 year-olds who have not yet had a drink has increased since 1985. At 17%, the Yukon figure is significantly greater than its southern counterpart.

In the 20-54 year age range, Yukoners were much less likely to have never had a drink than southern Canadians. Similarly, the rate of life abstention in the 55-and-over age group in the south is much larger at 10% compared to the Yukon rate of 3%.

Gender

In southern Canada, most of the people who had never had a drink were female. In fact, women outnumber men 3:1 in most categories, except in the 15-19 year old group where males exceed females.

In the Yukon, the split between males and females was just about even throughout the age groups, with males exceeding females only in the 15-19 and the 20-24 year age group.

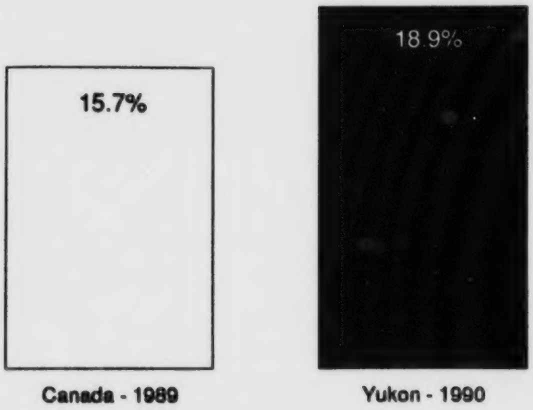
Ethnicity

Aboriginal people reported a slightly higher percentage of life abstainers than non-aboriginal people. The aboriginal rate was 5%, the rate for other Yukoners was 3%.

Former Drinkers

The percentage of people classed as former drinkers (defined as people who "have not had a drink of alcohol in the past 12 months") has risen considerably over the past five years, with Canada seeing an increase from 10% to 16% and the Yukon almost doubling from 10% to 19%.

% of the population who have not had a drink in the past 12 months

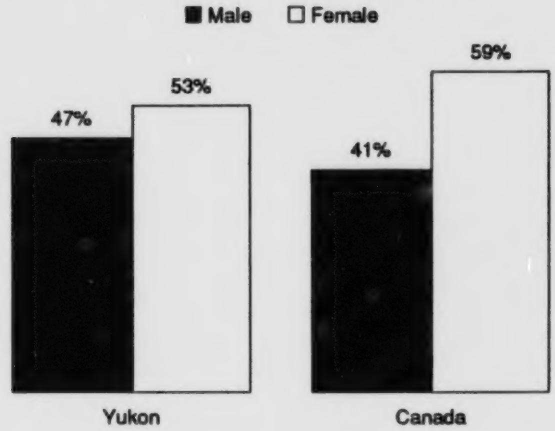


Age

In the Yukon, as in the rest of Canada, former drinkers begin to appear in the 35-to-45 age group, and their numbers increase with age.

Gender

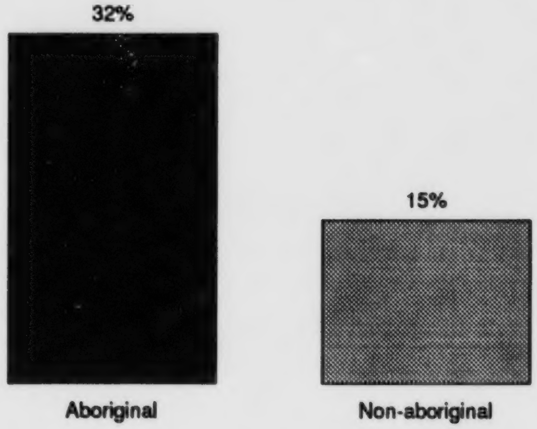
Canadian former drinkers are predominantly female (59% female to 41% male), whereas in the Yukon this group is more evenly split between women and men (53% to 47% respectively).



Former drinkers by gender - Canada and the Yukon

Ethnicity

Within the Yukon, 32% of aboriginal people reported themselves to be former drinkers compared to only 15% of non-aboriginals.

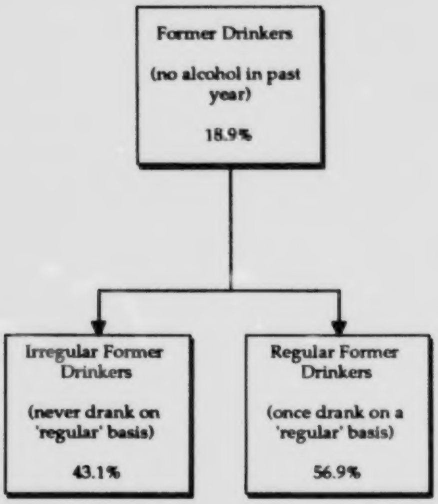


Former drinkers by ethnicity- The Yukon

Irregular Former & Regular Former Drinkers

Former drinkers were further sub-divided into 2 groups—those who once drank on a regular basis, and those who never drank regularly—referred to as regular former drinkers and irregular former drinkers, respectively.

Former drinkers by category - The Yukon

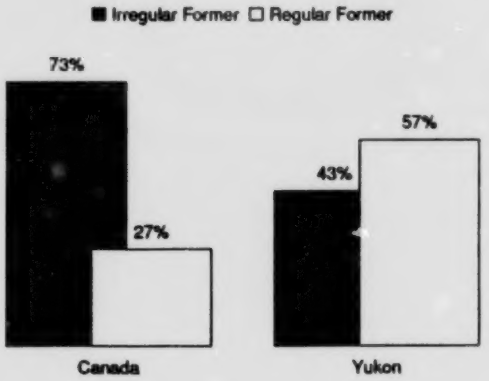

Former Drinkers
(no alcohol in past year)
18.9%
Irregular Former Drinkers
(never drank on 'regular' basis)
43.1%
Regular Former Drinkers
(once drank on a 'regular' basis)
56.9%

The proportion of drinkers in these classifications showed interesting differences according to age, gender, and ethnicity.

Sixteen percent of Canadians were former drinkers, and of these 73% drank irregularly in the past and 27% drank regularly.

The former drinker group in the Yukon accounts for 19%, of which irregular former drinkers make up 43% and regular former drinkers 57%.

Former drinkers by type - Canada and the Yukon



Age

In the Yukon, the percentage of irregular former drinkers exceed regular former drinkers in the 15-24 year old age groups, and are similar in the 25-34 year old group at 5% and 6% respectively. At 35 and older, regular former drinkers become a larger proportion of the former drinker category than the irregular former drinkers.

In southern Canada, irregular former drinkers exceed regular former drinkers throughout all age groups, with the differences between the YADS and the NADS becoming more apparent in the older groups.

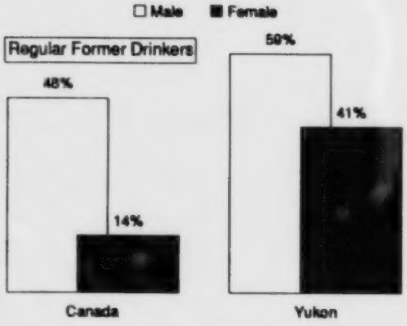
Regular former drinkers

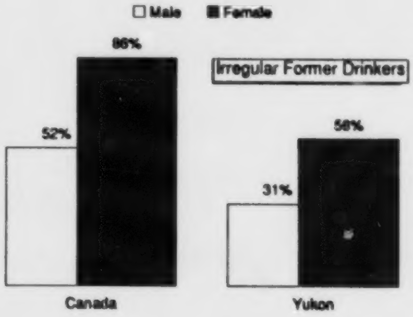
	Yukon	Canada
45-54	15%	5%
55+	27%	7%

Gender

In the south, men are more than three times as likely as women to be regular former drinkers, while in the irregular former category that phenomenon is reversed.

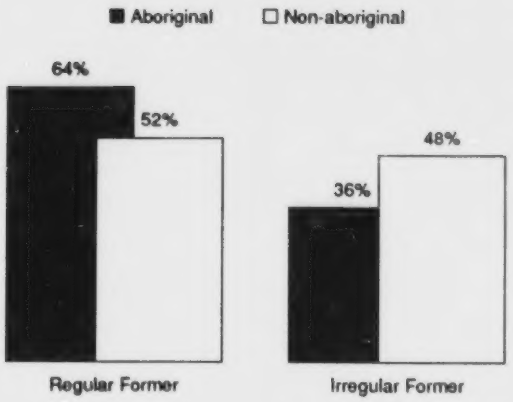
The margin between men and women in the regular former drinkers category in the Yukon is much narrower, with men exceeding women by 59% to 41%. In the irregular former drinker category, women exceed men by almost 2:1.





Ethnicity

Almost two-thirds (64%) of all aboriginal former drinkers drank regularly in the past. Among non-aboriginal former drinkers the number of regular and irregular drinkers is more even at 52% and 48% respectively.



Former drinkers by ethnicity - The Yukon

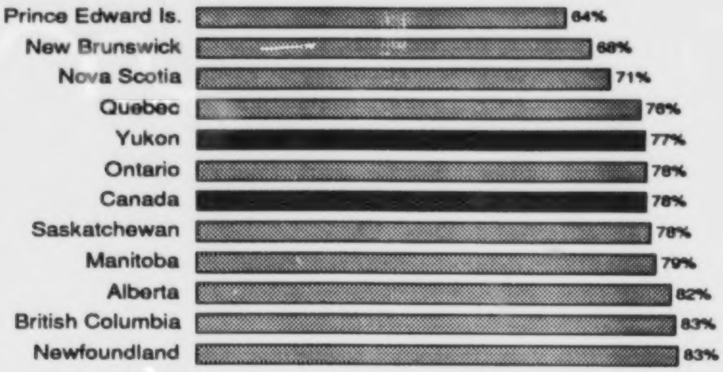
Sobriety

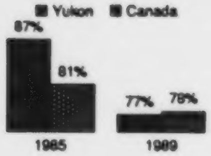
In the Yukon survey, people who used to drink regularly were asked how long it had been since they had had a drink. 24% of these respondents had not had a drink for 1 to 2 years, 16% for 2 to 4 years, 24% 5 to 9 years, 15% 10 to 14 years and 19% had not had a drink for more than 15 years .

Within the aboriginal group, the length of sobriety is comparable to non-aboriginals until the ten-year mark when it drops off. For example, among natives 13% of regular former drinkers had abstained for more than 10 years, while among non-aboriginal Yukoners this proportion is 21%. There seems to be a noticeable point about nine years ago when many native people stopped drinking and the trend has continued to the present. Unfortunately, aboriginal/non-aboriginal former drinker comparison information is not available from the 1985 Health Promotion Survey.

Current Drinkers

In 1985, the Yukon had the greatest proportion of current drinkers in Canada at 87%, compared to the Canadian average of 81% (see inset chart). The 1990 Yukon Alcohol and Drug Survey results show a drop of 10 percentage points in the number of current drinkers to 77%, lower than Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and slightly less than the Canadian average. The relationship of the Yukon to other provinces in regards to the percentage of the population that consumed alcohol in the past year is illustrated in the following graph (data from the provinces is 1989).





Current drinkers - Canada, The Provinces and The Yukon

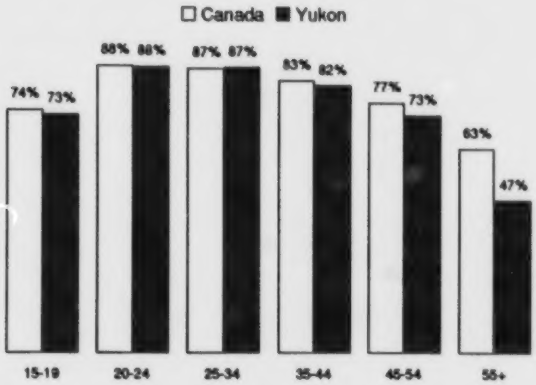
Consumption

On a monthly basis, Yukoners report drinking an average of 32 drinks per month, compared to the Canadian average of 20 drinks per month. The highest province is Quebec at an average of 21 drinks per month. The number of drinking occasions per month is about the same, with Yukoners drinking an average of 7 times a month and southerners drinking about 6 times a month. However, on individual drinking occasions, Yukoners drink almost 50% more than southern Canadians (4.2 drinks per occasion compared to 2.8), thus accounting for the significant differences in drinks per month.

Age

Current drinker percentages in the Yukon are almost identical to the rest of Canada in the 15-34 year old portion of the population. The current drinker rate is 73% among 15-19 year olds, 74% in Canada. It jumps to 86% for 20-34 year olds in the Yukon and 88% in Canada.

The current drinker percentages remain similar until the 55+ age group. The Yukon has far fewer current drinkers than southern Canada in the 55+ age group at 47%, compared to 63% in southern Canada.

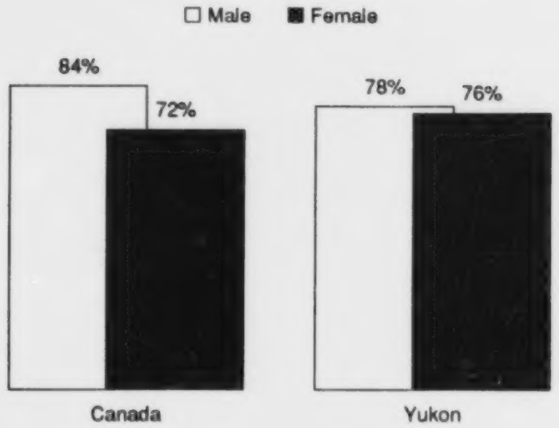


Current drinkers by age - Canada and The Yukon

Gender

In the Yukon, men are only slightly more likely than women to be current drinkers. This is quite different from the provinces, especially the Maritimes where there is almost a 20% gap between male and female current drinker rates. Ontario, Quebec and the Prairies have a spread of approximately 10% between men and women. In British Columbia the gap closes to 4% (85% male, 81% female), but in the Yukon there is only 2% difference (78% male, 76% female).

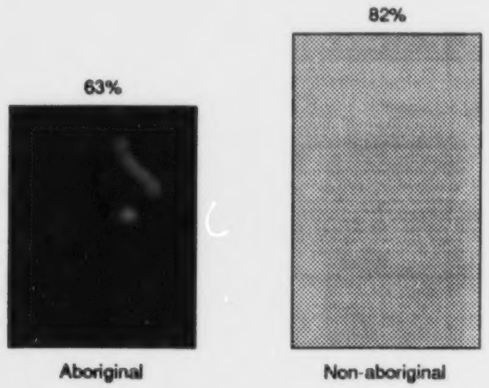
Current drinkers by gender - Canada and The Yukon



Ethnicity

Aboriginal people in the Yukon are much less likely to have had a drink of alcohol in the past 12 months than non-aboriginals. The current drinker rate among native people is 63%, significantly lower than the 82% current drinker proportion in the non-native population.

Current drinkers by ethnicity - The Yukon



There is also variation between aboriginal and non-aboriginal current drinkers regarding the number of drinks consumed per month and drinks consumed per occasion. Aboriginal current drinkers report:

- drinking an average of 48 drinks per month compared to 28.3 drinks per month among non-aboriginal people;

- having fewer drinking occasions on average per month (6.8 times per month compared to 7.3 in the non-aboriginal current drinking population); and

- an average number of drinks per occasion that is higher than non-aboriginal current drinkers (5.8 drinks per occasion versus 3.8 drinks per occasion for the non-aboriginals).

Location

People who live outside of Whitehorse (Dawson, Faro, Mayo, Upper Liard, Watson Lake, Carmacks, Ross River, Burwash Landing, Beaver Creek and Teslin) compared to Whitehorse vicinity residents, also have a lower proportion of current drinkers (71% to 80%). However, similar to the aboriginal comparisons, they also tend to drink more if and when they drink.

The results based on location (residing in or outside the Whitehorse vicinity) were generally found to lie between the total Yukon results and the aboriginal numbers, and will not be mentioned any further in this report.

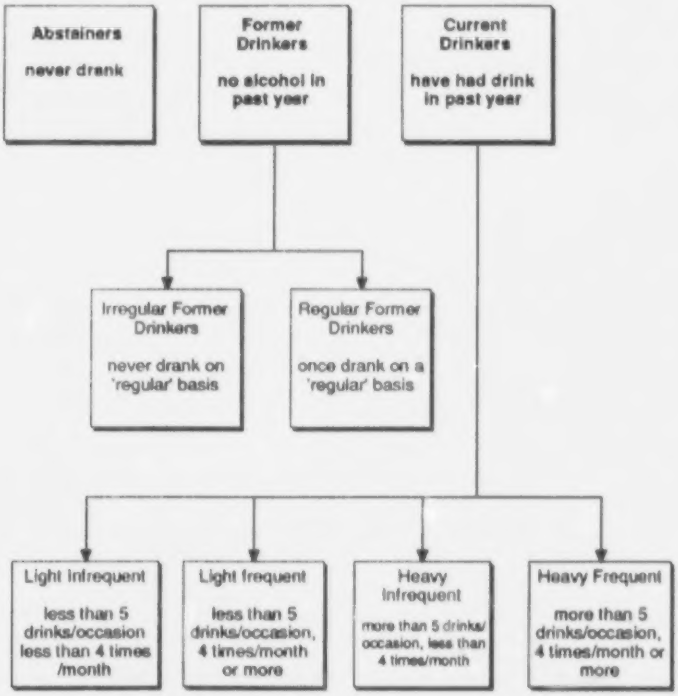
1.3 Patterns of Alcohol Use

Within the portion of the population defined as current drinkers, there are different styles or patterns of alcohol consumption. There are people who drink lightly and not very often, and others who drink heavily, often. Definitions of such phenomena as problem drinker, social drinker or alcoholic are difficult to assess analytically and lack consensus within the field of alcohol research, besides being value-laden. Instead, analytic definitions were developed by combining quantity of alcohol consumed per occasion and frequency of drinking occasions.

Quantity was defined as light or heavy and was determined from reported usual drinks per drinking occasion. Light quantity is less than 5 drinks on any one drinking occasion, and heavy, 5 or more drinks per occasion.

Frequency was defined as frequent or infrequent and determined by reported usual drinking occasions per month. Frequent drinking is 4 or more drinking occasions per month, and infrequent drinking is less than 4 times per month.

Analytic Categories



Abstainers
never drank
Former Drinkers
no alcohol in past year
Current Drinkers
have had drink in past year
Irregular Former Drinkers
never drank on 'regular' basis
Regular Former Drinkers
once drank on a 'regular' basis
Light Infrequent
less than 5 drinks/occasion less than 4 times /month
Light frequent
less than 5 drinks/occasion, 4 times/month or more
Heavy Infrequent
more than 5 drinks/ occasion, less than 4 times/month
Heavy Frequent
more than 5 drinks/occasion, 4 times/month or more

'Heavy' always refers to quantity consumed per occasion, and when the phrase 'heavy drinkers' is used, it refers to both heavy frequent and heavy infrequent. Similarly, 'light drinkers' means both light frequent and light infrequent.

At times it may be more appropriate to make distinctions according to frequency and the terms will be used accordingly—the phrase 'frequent drinkers' refers to both light and heavy frequent drinkers, and infrequent drinkers includes light and heavy quantity consumers drinking infrequently.

Total volume consumed per month is calculated by multiplying the quantity of alcohol consumed per occasion by the frequency of occasions per month.

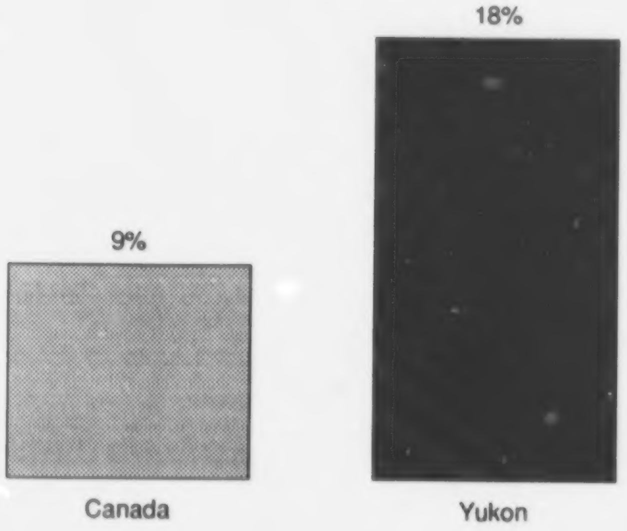
As was evident in the current drinker/ former drinker classifications, there are interesting variations among the distribution of these groups and the total reported volume of alcohol consumed per month according to age, gender, location and ethnicity.

Heavy frequent drinkers

These are the Yukoners that drinking myths are made from. They give the Yukon its reputation as the highest per capita alcohol-consuming region of Canada.

Eighteen percent of the current drinkers in the Yukon are heavy frequent drinkers. This translates into almost 2,700 Yukoners.

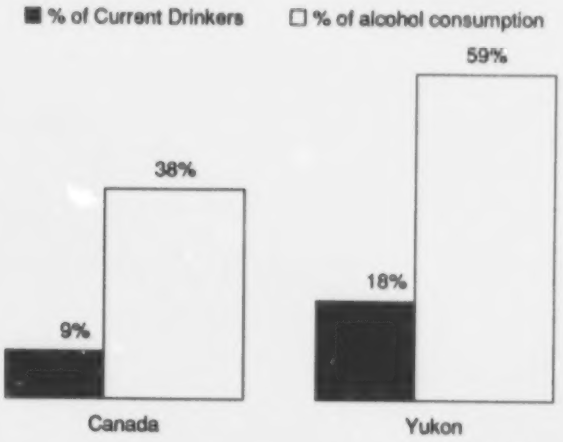
In Canada, the percentage of current drinkers in this category is 9%, or half that of the Yukon.



Heavy frequent current drinkers - Canada and The Yukon

Consumption

In the Yukon, heavy frequent drinkers consume an average of 107.1 drinks per month, or 59% of reported alcohol consumption. In southern Canada, the heavy frequent category drinks an average of 86.5 drinks per month and accounts for approximately 38% of the reported consumption.



Heavy frequent current drinkers as a % of total current drinkers vs. the % of total alcohol consumed by heavy frequent drinkers - Canada and The Yukon

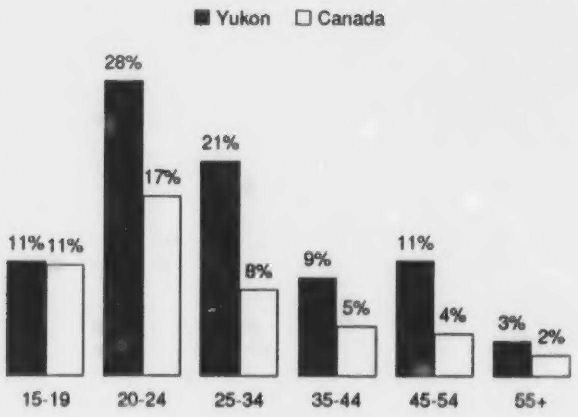
The number of reported drinking occasions per month is similar, with 10.8 in the south and 11.8 in the Yukon. As well, there is not much difference in the drinks-per-occasion figure, with the south at 7.6 and the Yukon at 8.4.

The differences in total volume between the Yukon and the provinces stem from the much larger proportion of Yukoners in this category.

Age

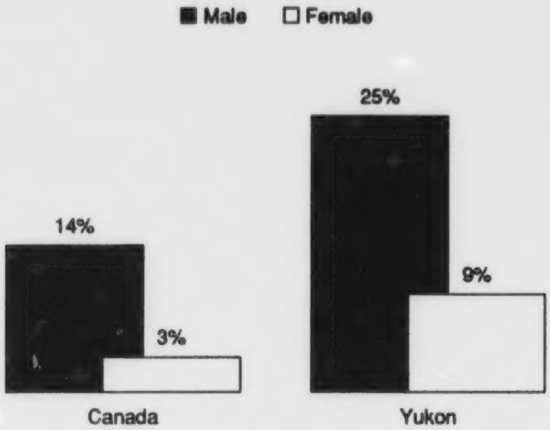
The proportion of people in this category for the Yukon and Canada increases with age up to the 20-24 year-old group, and tapers off as age increases. The pattern is similar except that in the Yukon the extremes are more pronounced. For example, in the Yukon 20-24 year old group, 28% are in the heavy frequent drinker category as compared to 17% in southern Canada. In the Yukon 45-54 age group, 11% are heavy frequent drinkers, whereas only 4% of southern Canadians 45-54 years of age are categorized as heavy frequent drinkers.

Heavy frequent current drinkers by age - Canada and The Yukon



Gender

In the south, men are almost 5 times more likely than women to be heavy frequent drinkers. In the Yukon, men exceed women by only three times. The ratio of men to women remains constant throughout the age groups in both surveys. The main difference is that only 3% of southern female current drinkers are heavy frequents, but in the Yukon the corresponding figure is three times as high (9%).

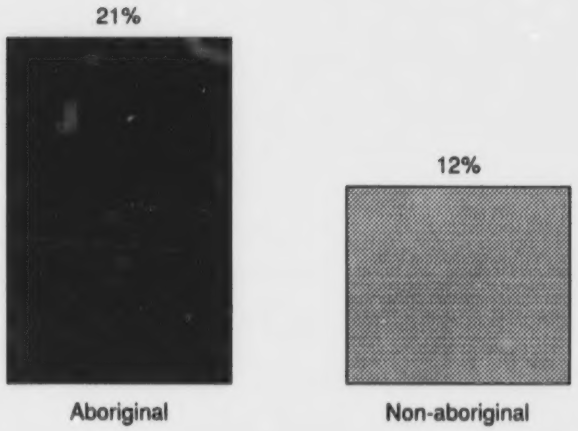


Heavy frequent current drinkers by gender - Canada and The Yukon

Ethnicity

In the Yukon, among all aboriginal people 21% are heavy frequent drinkers (compared with only 12% of non-aboriginal people).

One out of every three aboriginal current drinkers is a heavy frequent drinker. In comparison, less than one out of every five non-aboriginal current drinkers is found in the heavy frequent category.



Heavy frequent current drinkers by ethnicity - The Yukon

In understanding the implications of the above, it is important to remember that only 63% of aboriginals, as compared to 81% of non-aboriginals, are current drinkers, and that 20% of aboriginal people are in the regular former drinker category. These numbers indicate polarization between the extremes of heavy drinking and abstention.

Summary

The heavy frequent drinker category is the group at greatest risk from alcohol-related health problems, accidents, or injury. They are also more likely than members of other drinker categories to engage in compromising behaviors (such as drinking and driving, smoking and illicit drug use). Such behaviour places them "at risk" and may jeopardize their own or another's health and safety.

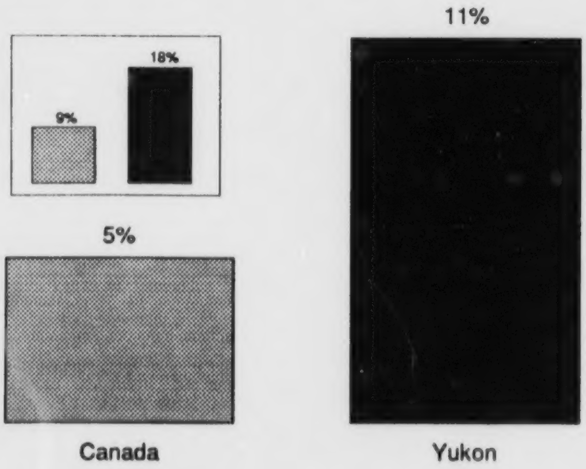
Heavy Infrequents

The people in the heavy infrequent category may only go out once a month or a few times a year, but usually drink more than 5 drinks when they do.

This is the smallest proportion in the population, accounting for 11% of the current drinkers in the Yukon. This figure represents approximately 1,600 Yukoners.

As in the heavy frequent group, the Canadian percentage of current drinkers in the heavy infrequent group is less than half of the Yukon percentage with only 5% of the population in this category.

Heavy infrequent current drinkers - Canada and The Yukon (inset: heavy frequent current drinkers)

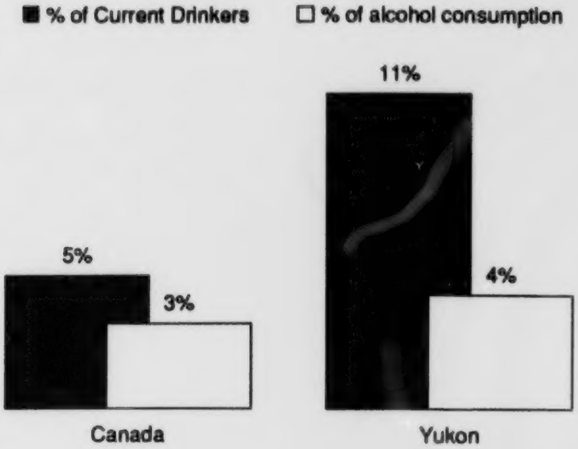


Consumption

Heavy infrequent, though accounting for incidents of excessive consumption, do not account for a major proportion of alcohol consumption. In the Yukon and Canada, heavy infrequent drinkers report consuming an average of 11.1 and 11 drinks per month respectively. The average number of reported occasions per month is 1.6 for Canada and 1.4 for the Yukon. However, the average number of drinks consumed per drinking occasion is higher in the Yukon (8.9) than in the south (6.9).

Heavy infrequents consume only 3% of the reported consumption in Canada and only 4%

of the total reported in the Yukon.



Heavy infrequent current drinkers as a % of total current drinkers vs. the % of total alcohol consumed by heavy infrequent drinkers - Canada and The Yukon

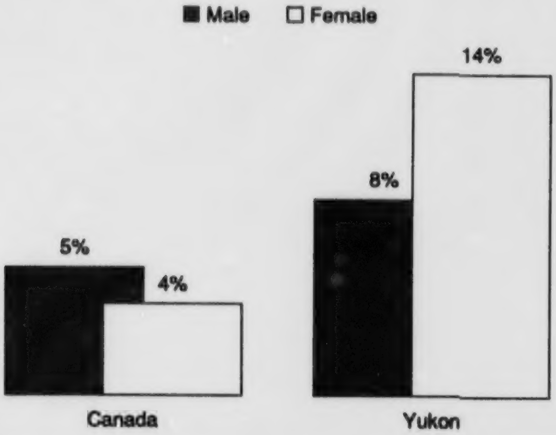
Age

Heavy infrequent drinkers are most likely to be younger. In the Yukon, 17% of the 15-19 year-olds, 15% of 20-24 year-olds, and 10% of 25-34 year olds are heavy infrequent drinkers. (In comparison, the Canadian percentages are 10%, 8%, and 4% respectively.) Less than 5% of the 45-54 year and 55 + year age groups are heavy infrequent drinkers. In southern Canada the percentages within these age groups is less than 3%.

Gender

This heavy infrequent category is smaller than most and as such does not lend itself to reliable data on some of the age group and gender analysis. There are slight differences between the Yukon and southern Canada in that men exceed women 62% to 38% in the provinces, but in the Yukon women exceed men 59% to 41%.

As a percentage of all Yukon males, the heavy infrequent category accounts for 8%, whereas 14% of Yukon females are categorized as heavy infrequent. The comparison percentages for southern Canada are 5% and 4% respectively.

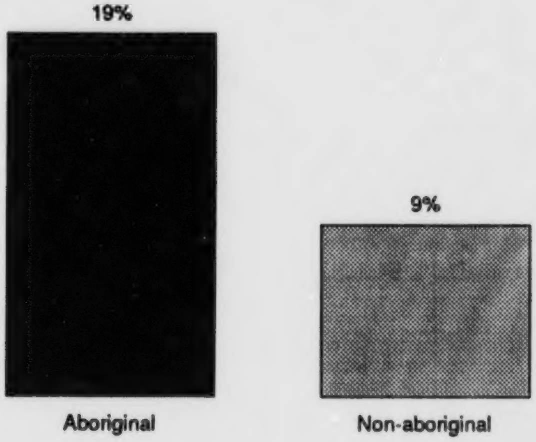


Heavy infrequent current drinkers by gender - Canada and The Yukon

Ethnicity

Aboriginal people report this style or pattern of drinking more than non-aboriginals. (19% of aboriginal current drinkers versus 9% of non-aboriginal current drinkers).

Heavy infrequent current drinkers by ethnicity - The Yukon



Summary

Heavy but infrequent drinking behaviour is one of the less predictable styles of drinking behaviour. It is a potentially harmful activity in light of the volume consumed in a short period of time and the level of intoxication reached.

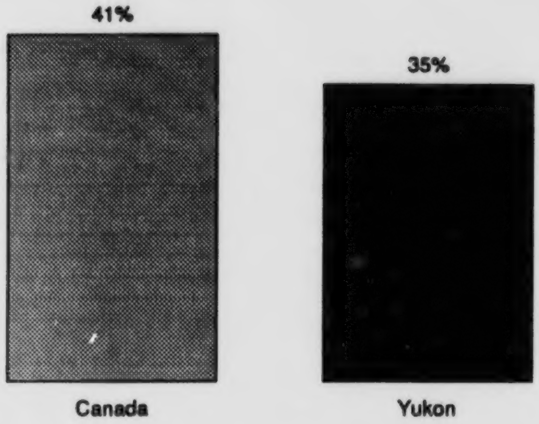
'Heavy' Drinkers Summary

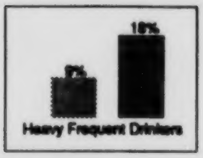
Regarding 'heavy' drinking in general (the combined percentages of heavy frequents and heavy infrequent), the Yukon has twice the percentage of the population drinking heavily compared to southern Canada. In light of the higher volumes consumed per occasion or per month, this is a particularly significant difference. It is also significant that 23% of female current drinkers in the Yukon are classed as 'heavy' drinkers. This compares to only 7% of female current drinkers in the south.

Light frequent drinkers

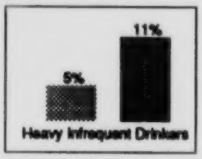
People who drink lightly and frequently represent a large proportion of current drinkers. The light frequent category represents 35% of the current drinkers and account for just over 5,000, or 25%, of people 15 years of age and older in the territory.

In southern Canada, 41% of current drinkers are in the light frequent category.





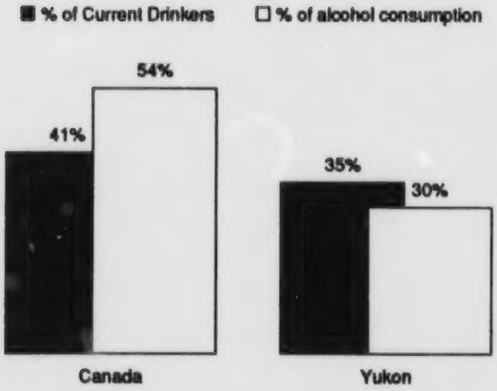
Light frequent current drinkers - Canada and The Yukon



Consumption

This group, though not accounting for incidents of excessive consumption, does account for high consumption totals. Light frequent drinkers in the Yukon report drinking an average of 31 drinks per month, compared to the southern Canadian average of 26 drinks per month. Yukon light frequent drinkers have an average of 13 drinking occasions per month, compared to an average of 12 in the south. The usual drinks-per-occasion is almost identical at 2.4 for the Yukon and 2.3 in southern Canada. It is the frequency of drinking, rather than the volume consumed per occasion, which accounts for the differences in total drinks per month.

In the NADS, light frequent drinkers account for 54% of the total alcohol reported consumed. In the Yukon, this group only accounts for 30% of the total alcohol reported consumed.



Light frequent current drinkers as a % of total current drinkers vs. the % of total alcohol consumed by light frequent drinkers- Canada and The Yukon

Age

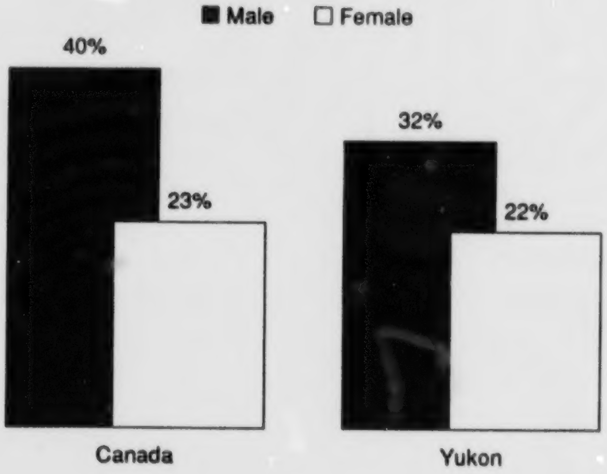
In the Yukon, the number of light frequent drinkers increases across the age groups, with the 35-44 year old group (33%) having the largest representation of this style, and then declines with age. The southern sample has a more moderate rise peaking in the 45-54 year-old-category at 38%. Only 19% of the 55-year-plus age group are light frequent drinkers in the Yukon, compared to 28% of the same age group in southern Canada.

Gender

Men account for 62% of this category, and women the other 38%. These figures are identical in the Yukon and southern Canada.

A moderately smaller percentage of Yukon males (32%) and almost the same percentage of females (22%) as southern Canada males (40%) and females (23%) are light frequent drinkers.

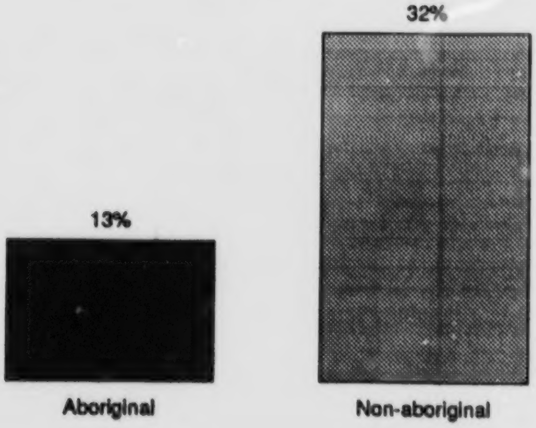
Light frequent current drinkers by gender - Canada and The Yukon



Ethnicity

The light frequent drinking category is far less common in the aboriginal community. Only 13% of all aboriginal people reported this style of drinking, compared with 32% of the non-aboriginals.

Light frequent current drinkers by ethnicity - The Yukon



Summary

Light frequent drinkers, though usually drinking less than 5 drinks per occasion, still tend occasionally to exceed their 'usual'. In the Yukon, some of the younger males reported exceeding the 5 maximum drinks every two months or so.

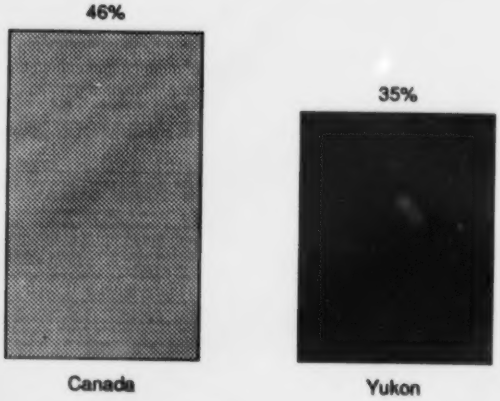
'Frequent' drinker Summary

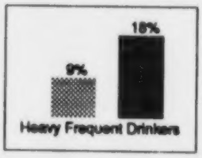
Current drinkers who drink frequently (heavy frequents and light frequents) are responsible for most of the alcohol reported consumed. Frequency of drinking was also indicated to be a characteristic associated with some other behaviour such as the frequency of driving after drinking, cigarette smoking, and marijuana use which are discussed further in other sections of this report.

Light Infrequent

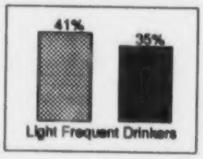
Most people do not drink heavily or frequently. The light infrequent category has the greatest proportion of current drinkers. The light infrequent category represents a little over a third or 35% of the current drinkers and accounts for just over 5,300, or 27%, of people 15 years of age and older in the territory.

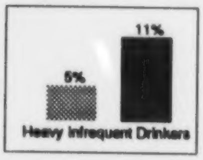
In southern Canada, almost half (46%) of current drinkers are in the light infrequent category.





Light infrequent current drinkers- Canada and The Yukon



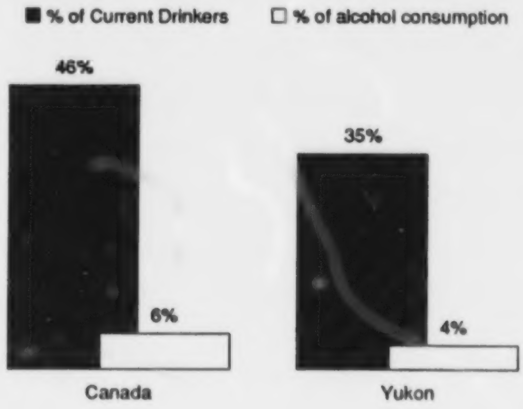


Consumption

Light infrequents in southern Canada drink about 2 drinks per month, while in the Yukon they have about 3.2 drinks per month on average. In both places they report an average of a little over one drinking occasion per month. In the Yukon they consume a little more, on average, per occasion (2.3) than in southern Canada (1.9).

Light frequent drinkers account for only a small portion of the total reported volume of alcohol consumed. In the Yukon they represent 35% of the current drinkers but only account for 4% of the total reported volume consumed. In southern Canada light frequent drinkers represent 46% of the current drinkers and account for a mere 6% of the total volume reported.

Light infrequent current drinkers as a % of total current drinkers vs. the % of total alcohol consumed by light infrequent drinkers- Canada and The Yukon



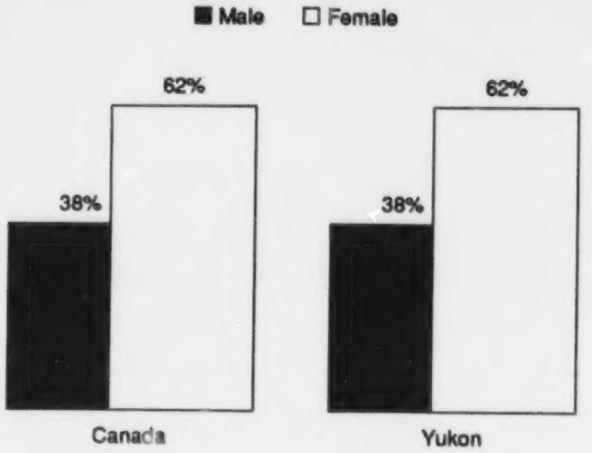
Age

In the Yukon, 35% of all 15-to-19 year olds are in this category, compared to southern Canada at 37%. In the Yukon, they are least likely to be in the 20-to-24 year old group (17%), which is about half as likely as the same age group in southern Canada (34%). Both Canada and the Yukon have about one-third of the 25-54 year age groups as light infrequent drinkers, with the Yukon having slightly lower percentages.

Gender

For both Canada and the Yukon, in the light infrequent category of drinker, males make up 38%, compared to females, 62%. As in the light frequent category, the proportions are identical for both Yukon and southern Canada, and the gender distribution of light infrequents is an inverse of the distribution for light frequents.

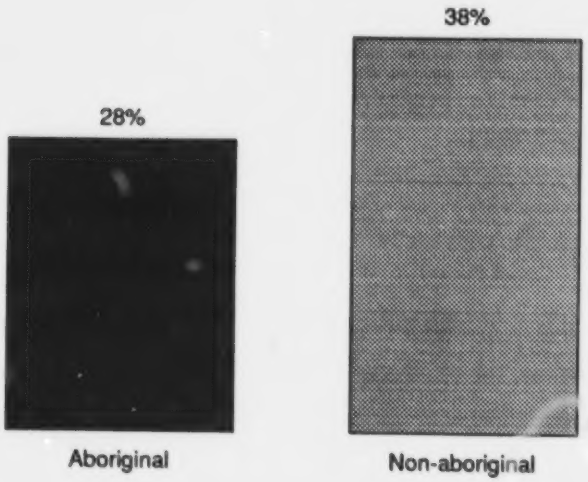
The southern results show fairly even gender distribution throughout the age groups; however, in the Yukon, there is a significant difference within the 20-24 year old group where females exceed males by 5:1. Results also show Yukon males exceeding females in the 55+ group.



Light infrequent current drinkers by gender - Canada and The Yukon

Ethnicity

Aboriginal percentages in this group are 10% lower than the rates of non-aboriginals—28% of all aboriginals and 38% of non-aboriginals are light infrequent drinkers.



Light infrequent current drinkers by ethnicity - The Yukon

Summary

A positive finding of this research is that the majority of Yukoners neither drink heavily nor dangerously. The large light infrequent drinking segment of the population, in combination with the former drinkers and the abstainers, represents approximately 60% of the population of the Yukon.

A Profile of the People

Initial findings from the Yukon Alcohol and Drug Survey point to definite differences among categories of drinking and characteristics of people who fall into those drinking categories. Young people tend to drink infrequently and are concentrated in the light and heavy volume-per-occasion categories. Women tend to drink infrequently. Most men cut back as they age or quit altogether.

These initial indicators do not paint the entire picture. There are also differences related to income, education level, marital status, and health. The next section deals with socio-demographic variables which provide more background to understanding Yukoners' complicated relationship to alcohol.

The remainder of this report will profile Yukoners according to the analytic categories described earlier: the non-drinking categories —life abstainers, regular former, and irregular former drinkers— and the four current-drinker categories—light infrequent, light frequent, heavy infrequent, and heavy frequent.

2.1 Consumers

Residency

The YADS asked people how long they had lived in the Yukon in order to determine if length of residence is related to drinking behaviour.

The percentage of light and heavy drinkers in the Yukon shows an interesting relationship with years of residency:

- within the less than 2 years of residency group, 75% are light drinkers, 18% are heavy drinkers, and 6% are former drinkers.

- within the 6 to 10 years of residency group, 59% are light drinkers, 18% are heavy drinkers, and 16% are former drinkers.

- within the 21 to 29 years of residency group, 43% are light drinkers, 34% heavy drinkers, and 21% are former drinkers.

- within the 30 or more years in the Yukon group, 36% are light drinkers, 21% are heavy drinkers, and 40% are former drinkers.

Marital Status

People who are currently living with a spouse or partner are equally as likely to be current drinkers as those who are not. Among single people, however, those who have been separated or divorced have the highest rates of current drinkers (83%) followed by those who have never married (79%). Single individuals are more likely than partnered people to fall into the heavy infrequent or heavy frequent category (18% compared to 28%).

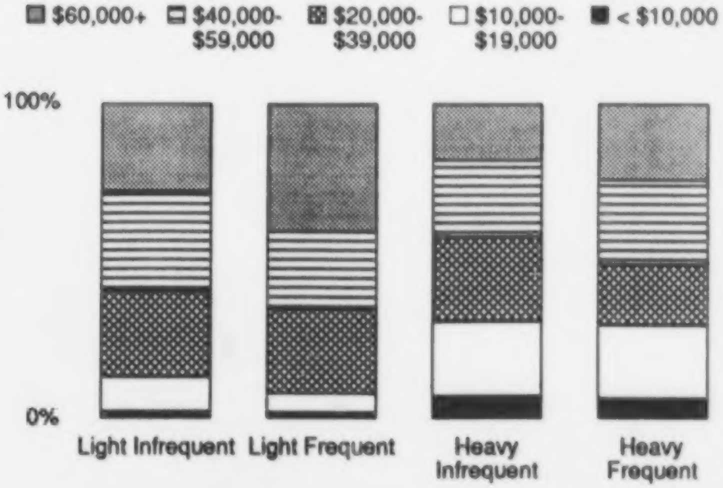
Children

Overall, the presence of children less than 15 years of age living in the household shows little relationship with drinker category. Current drinkers with young children at home are no less likely to be heavy drinkers than current drinkers reporting no young children at home. This result is found regardless of marital status or gender of the current drinker.

Income

The greater the household income, the higher the percentage of current drinkers. Rates of current drinkers range from a low of 66% among people that earn $10,000 to $19,000 per year to 90% of people in the $75,000 or more per year range. Frequent consumption is also a characteristic of the higher income groups. Lower income groups form a greater proportion of heavy drinkers than of light drinkers.

Current drinkers by income - The Yukon



Education

As the level of education increases, so does the movement away from the heavy drinker style of consumption.

Individuals in the heavy drinker categories are most likely to have dropped out of high-school. The highest level of education attained by 36% of heavy infrequent drinkers and 47% of heavy frequent drinkers was some high school.

Individuals in the light drinker categories are most likely to have completed at least high school. 84% of light frequent drinkers have at least completed their secondary education and 52% have taken or completed some post-secondary education. The percentages for light infrequent drinkers are 75% and 43% respectively.

Labour Force Activity

Labour force activity was divided into occupations of the wage economy- managerial/ professional, other white collar, and blue collar occupations; and other activities such as looking for work, student, retired and keeping house. 6% of the Yukon sample fell into an 'other' category or were unstated, compared to 3% in the national sample.

The distribution of main activity is relatively similar for males in both the NADS and the YADS samples. However, there are some differences in the female populations. More women in the Yukon are employed in other white collar occupations, 39%, compared to 24% of women in the south. Conversely, more women in the south reported activities such as looking for work, student, retired and keeping house.

The distribution of main activity is similar for males in the Yukon as compared to the south in terms of drinker category information. Among female respondents who report keeping house as their main activity, 18% of those who live in the Yukon, compared to only 3% in the south, are heavy drinkers (slightly more infrequents than frequents).

Within the heavy frequent category, blue collar workers represent the highest number at 31%, other white collar workers (like clerical and sales staff) represent 26%, and managerial/professional only 14%. Within the light frequent category the reverse is true. Managerial/professionals represent 33%, other white collar workers 26%, and blue collar occupations 25%.

Health

As in the 1985 Health Promotion Survey, Yukoners were asked "In general, compared to other persons your age, would you say your health is.... excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"

The results show a slight downward shift in self-perception of health since 1985.

	%				
	excellent	very good	good	fair	poor
1985	26	37	29	6	-
1990	22	34	34	8	2

Excellent health is more likely to be reported by light drinkers, especially those reporting fewer than 3 drinks per week. Over half of the heavy frequent drinkers report having only good or fair health.

Exercise

The Yukon is still one of the most active parts of the country with 68% of the population reporting exercising at least 3 times per week. In 1985, the Yukon was the highest in the country with 66%, showing a small increase in participation in physical activity in the past 5 years.

Daily exercise is reported by 40% of the population who have not had a drink in the past year.

However, physical activity or exercise does not seem to be related to the style of drinking behavior and is dispersed somewhat evenly throughout the drinking population.

Social Support

Almost 60% of Yukoners reported that their friends and family were very helpful or supportive when they had a problem. Light infrequent drinkers had the most helpful support of friends (70%) while 44% of heavy frequent drinkers found their friends and family very helpful. Support for former drinkers ranged in the area of 60%.

Only a few people thought that they did not need family or friends, or that they were not helpful at all. Of these people, almost one-quarter of them were in the heavy frequent group.

Religiosity & Spirituality

Approximately 22% of the Yukon population reported being an active member of a religious organization. 65% of people in this group were current drinkers, with over one-third of them drinking lightly and infrequently.

Ninety-one percent of those in the heavy frequent group reported not being an active member of a religious organization.

When asked about their spirituality, 58% of heavy frequents reported being not very or not at all spiritual or religious.

Conversely, 74% of former drinkers reported themselves as very or moderately spiritual or religious. A little over one-third of regular former drinkers considered themselves very spiritual.

2.2 Consumption

When

Current drinkers were asked if they drank more in the winter time and only 16% thought they did. Over half the current drinkers said they drank more during the Christmas season, but an increase in drinking during the holidays is not exclusive to the north. Only a quarter of Yukon drinkers reported increasing the amount they drink during Rendezvous or other local celebrations and, interestingly, just under half indicated they drank more in the summer.

45% of the population of current drinkers reported consuming alcohol while camping, fishing, or at the cottage.

Most current drinkers drank while celebrating special occasions (75%), and many drank at dances (57%), 18% after playing team sports and 14% after watching team sports. Only 10% reported drinking after individual sport activities. As would be expected, frequent drinkers (light or heavy) were more likely to report drinking in association with other activities than were infrequent drinkers.

What

Sales figures for the Yukon Liquor Corporation have shown a marked movement away from hard liquor to wine and beer over the last 10 years.

Survey findings indicate that heavy drinkers are most likely to report they usually just drink beer. Light drinkers are more likely to drink beer or wine. People who drink infrequently, either lightly or heavily, have the highest reporting of usually drinking only liquor. Light infrequent drinkers seem less committed to any one type of alcohol than heavy frequent drinkers.

With Whom

Only 6% of the current drinkers report that they usually drink alone. These solitary consumers are most likely to fall into the frequent styles of drinking.

Almost 60% of current drinkers stated that they never or rarely drink with their co-workers.

Nearly one-half reported that they never or rarely drink with their family or relatives, although almost 50% of married or partnered people report that when they do drink, they usually drink with their spouse. Those who fall into the infrequent heavy category are the least likely to drink with their spouse or partner.

Most current drinkers reported that they usually drink with their friends. Almost one-half of all current Yukon drinkers rarely or never drink in a bar or lounge; a little under a third say that's where they usually drink.

Light frequent drinkers are most likely to be in their own home when they drink. They also tend to drink when they are out in restaurants. People in the heavy infrequent category rarely drink in restaurants, and are more likely found in bars or lounges when they drink. People in the heavy frequent group are most likely to drink either in their own home or in a bar or lounge.

Twelve percent of the current drinkers reported usually drinking outdoors.

A Profile of the Implications

3.1 Smoking and Drinking

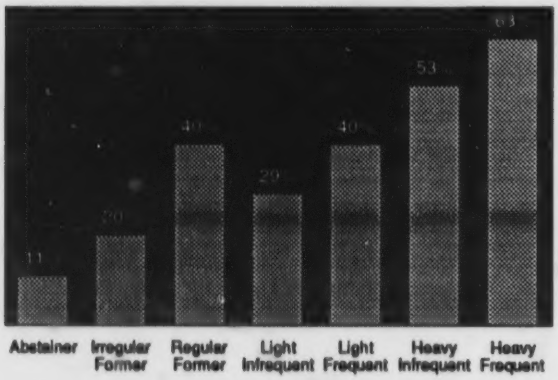
In the Yukon the total number of smokers (both everyday and occasional smokers) has remained relatively constant over the past five years.

The percentage of people who smoke cigarettes regularly (usually everyday) is 41%. This is an increase of 6% from 1985. However within this group, the number of occasional smokers (those who smoke, but not everyday) has decreased from 5% in 1985 to 2% in 1990.

The Canadian rate has not shown much change from the 34% reported in the 1985 Health Promotion Survey.

Results indicate that people who have never drank on a regular basis are the least likely to be smokers. Frequency of alcohol consumption seems to be related to likelihood of smoking.

The heavy frequent category has a rate of daily cigarette smoking of 63%. Among heavy infrequent drinkers the rate is 53%, light frequent drinkers 40%, and 29% in the light infrequent category. People who have never drank are the least likely to smoke at 11%. Former drinkers average 31%, with irregular formers at 20% and regular former drinkers at 40%.



% of smokers in each drinker category - The Yukon

Overall, men are slightly more likely than women to be current smokers. Women exceed men only in the groups under 35; after 35, men exceed women as current smokers.

Cigarette smokers report being in only 'fair' health at twice the rate of non-smokers and, conversely, reported excellent health at almost half the rate of non-smokers.

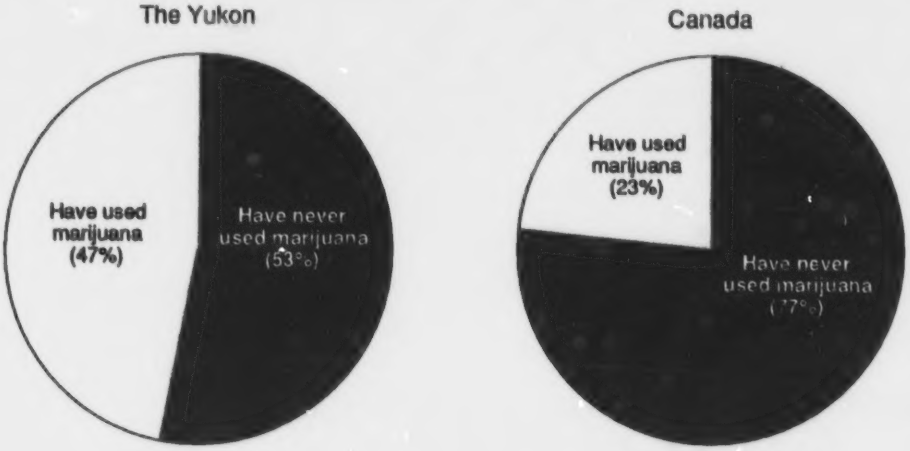
3.2 Drinking and Illicit Drug Use

Yukoners reported having used illicit drugs at some point in their lives at two times the rate of people who live elsewhere in Canada. Specific age and sex comparisons are necessary, but the Yukon population can be noted for significantly higher rates of experience with illicit substances.

Current use rates (defined as having used in the past 12 months) are much higher than reported in the rest of the country.

Marijuana

47% of Yukoners reported having ever used marijuana. 16% of Yukoners used it in the past year. Of these current users, about 60% of them used it in the past 30 days. Canadian rates of having ever used marijuana are 23%, with 7% current users.

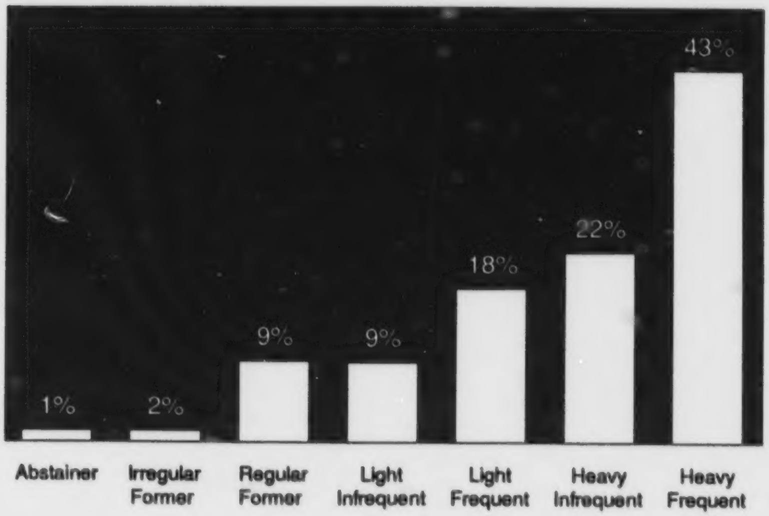


Marijuana use - Canada and The Yukon

Current marijuana use rates have not changed in the Yukon over the past five years.

In the Yukon, over 90% of all current marijuana users are also current drinkers. Marijuana use appears more often in the heavy drinker categories than amongst people who drink lightly.

43% of heavy frequent drinkers and 22% of heavy infrequents have used marijuana in the past 12 months, whereas only 18% of light frequent drinkers and 9% of light infrequent drinkers reported similar use. Almost all of the non-drinking, current marijuana-using people are in the regular former drinker category.



Marijuana use in the past 12 months by all drinker categories - The Yukon

Of the reasons Yukoners gave for using marijuana, the most common was to feel high and have fun, with escapist reasons (to relax and forget worries) or sociability (to socialize with my friends) lower.

Among those who used marijuana in the past year, about one third of them reported smoking less than once per month, and another third reported smoking once a week or more.

Young females seem as likely as males, if not more so, to report having used marijuana within the last 12 months. The current user rates are 32% among female 15-19 year olds and 19% among males 15-19 years of age. This is the only age group that a higher proportion of Yukon women report using marijuana. In the 20-24 year old age group, 38% of the males and 22% of the women currently use marijuana. The percentages are similar in the 25 to 34 age group, but decline drastically for both men and women after 35 years of age.

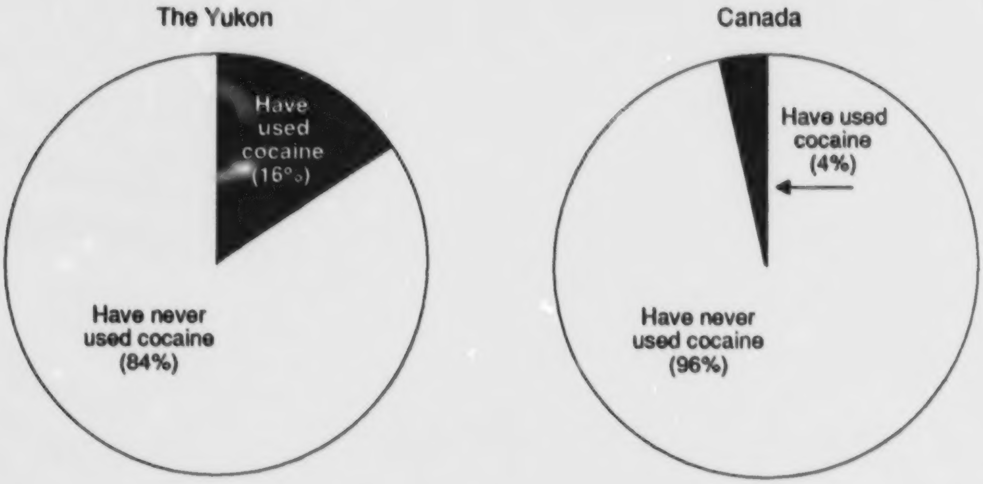
Cocaine

16% of all Yukoners 15 years of age or older reported having used cocaine at some time in their lives. 63% of these are males and 37% are females. In the rest of Canada, the rate of having ever used cocaine is only 4%.

Almost half of the Yukoners who have used it some time in their lives are now 25 to 34 years of age; 30% are now 35 to 44 years of age.

Slightly over 60% of Yukoners who have used cocaine in the past are frequent drinkers.

Reported cocaine use in the Yukon for the past year appears to have declined, but the percentages are small and their sampling variability is high. About 18% of Yukoners have ever used LSD or some other form of hallucinogenic substances, compared to 4% of other Canadians. The distinctions by gender for having ever used LSD or other hallucinogenic substances are similar to those described for marijuana.



Cocaine use - Canada and The Yukon

Marijuana usage rates amongst aboriginal peoples are almost identical to non-aboriginals in both ever-used and current use. As well, aboriginal persons are not that much less likely than non-aboriginal people to have used, either ever or in the past 12 months, cocaine, LSD or other drugs.

3.3 Licit Medicine and Pills

Yukoners were asked about their over-the-counter and prescription drug use during the past 12 months and in the past 30 days. The past-year numbers show a significant reduction since 1985. Yukon rates are consistently lower than the national numbers.

Aspirin

83% of Yukoners 15 years of age or older reported to have taken aspirin in the past 12 months, 87% of females and 79% of males. They seem relatively evenly dispersed throughout the age groups with males over 55 showing the lowest rates. About half of the people who reported having taken aspirin in the past year also reported having taken it in the month preceding the survey, with females slightly exceeding males.

Tranquilizers

Tranquilizer use was reported by only 3% of the population during the past 12 months. This is half as many as those who reported taking tranquilizers in 1985. It is the same percentage as was found in the Canadian population in response to the NADS "used in the past 30 days" question.

Use was higher among males than females, but high sampling variability may make sex differences unreliable. Use is lowest in the 20-to-45 year age group, with both age extremes showing higher rates.

A slightly larger percentage of aboriginal people reported having used tranquilizers in the past year compared with non-aboriginal people.

Stimulants

Yukoners' results have never indicated much use of stimulants or diet or pep pills among the population, and 1990 was no different. Less than 2% reported having used these substances in the past 12 months.

Anti-depressants

Only 2% of the Yukon population reported taking anti-depressant medication in the past 12 months, and once again, this is the same number reported in the NADS for the "used in past 30 days" in Canada. Male and female rates are similar.

Medications with codeine

Codeine is available in over-the-counter preparations such as cough medicines and pain killers, and is also available by prescription. 28% reported using one or the other of these types of preparations in the 12 months preceding the survey. Rates of use are similar between the sexes, amongst ethnic groups, and relatively evenly dispersed through the age groups, though use declines with age.

13% of Yukoners 15 years of age or older reported having used a medication with codeine in the past 30 days which is over twice the rate of southern Canada, although variation in the question wording may make comparisons invalid.

Demerol or morphine

About 6% of respondents reported having taken/used demerol or morphine in the past 12 months. This may seem extremely high for a seldom-prescribed painkiller, but in light of the yearly numbers of surgical procedures in which demerol is prescribed it is a reasonable figure.

Sleeping pills

Four percent of the population reported having taken sleeping pills in the 12 months preceding the survey, almost half of the 1985 figure. This Yukon figure is again comparable to the national rate for the past 30 days.

3.4 Multiple Drug Use

Parts of the Yukon Alcohol and Drug Survey asked questions which make possible the analysis of multiple substance use. We know for, instance, that heavy drinkers smoke more than light drinkers. We learned that heavy drinkers report using marijuana significantly more than light drinkers. We can begin to see patterns in how using one substance is related to using other substances. For example, over half of the Yukoners who have used an illicit drug in the past 12 months also smoke cigarettes and are current drinkers. Further analysis on these themes and the 'age at first use' information will occur in future papers.

Harmful Effects of Alcohol

Forty-seven percent of current drinkers, approximately 7,000 Yukoners 15 years of age and over, reported having experienced some harmful effects at some time in their life as a result of their alcohol consumption. These included friendships or social life problems, health problems, negative outlook on life, difficulties at home, studies or employment; or financial problems.

The number of individuals reporting some harmful effect as a result of their drinking increases with quantity consumed per occasion. Only 46% of light frequent drinkers reported harmful effects in comparison to 68% of heavy frequent drinkers.

The reporting of harmful effect by current drinkers decreases with age. 52% of 15-34 year olds report some harmful effects at some time in their life, whereas the highest number reporting harmful effects in the 35-and-older categories is 45%.

53% of current drinking males compared to 39% of current drinking females reported that they felt their alcohol use had a harmful effect in their life.

Similarly, 56% of current drinking aboriginal people compared to 44% of current drinking non-aboriginal people reported that they felt their alcohol use had a harmful effect in their life.

Sixty percent of former drinkers who once consumed alcohol on a regular basis admitted to having had problems in their life as a result of their drinking.

Harmful effects on friendships and social life was most frequently cited and a 'negative outlook on life' was a close second.

When the respondents were asked if they felt their alcohol use had a harmful effect on their lives in the last 12 months, responses were dependent on drinker category.

"Within past 12 months" Harmful Effects of Alcohol

People in the heavy frequent category were most likely to experience harmful effects from their drinking. Of current drinkers whose friends/social life was harmed in the past year—52% were heavy frequent drinkers; whose physical health was harmed—39% were heavy frequent drinkers; whose outlook on life was affected—46% were heavy frequent drinkers; whose home life was affected— 48% were heavy frequent drinkers; whose employment/ studies were affected—50% were heavy frequent drinkers; and who experienced financial problems—50% were heavy frequent drinkers.

Infrequent drinkers, both light and heavy, were least likely to report harmful effects from drinking. This may indicate that the frequency of drinking is more likely than volume consumed per occasion to result in reported problems.

The reporting of harmful effects within the past 12 months decreases rapidly with age from a high of almost 40% in the 15-to-24 year old groups, to less than 5% of the 55 years-and-over group.

The number of men and women reporting some harmful effects within the past 12 months is more similar, 25% of current drinking males compared to 20% of current drinking females, than the number reporting harmful effects ever.

Twice as many aboriginal current drinkers (39%) than non-aboriginal current drinkers (19%) reported that they felt their alcohol use had a harmful effect in their life within the past 12 months.

Response

Results from the Yukon survey indicate that 55% of people have quit consuming alcohol at some point in their life for some period of time. About 70% of heavy drinkers reported having stopped drinking alcohol at some point, compared to an average of about 46% of light drinkers. Overall, the average length of abstention is 15 months, but the median is 8 months.

The percentage of current drinkers reporting stopping drinking altogether for a time decreases with age from 63% of the 15-34 year olds to about half that in the 55 years or older group.

Almost the same number of male and female current drinkers report stopping drinking, 53% and 57% respectively.

More aboriginal current drinkers (70%) than non-aboriginal current drinkers (51%) report stopping drinking altogether for a period of time.

Within drinker categories there are some interesting variations. For example, infrequent drinkers are more likely to measure the length of time without a drink in months, whereas the frequent drinkers measure the time in weeks.

Among light infrequent drinkers, the average reported length of time without alcohol was 23 months and the median time was 12. Heavy infrequent drinkers were next averaging 13 months, with the median at 8 months. Light frequent drinkers reported an average time without a drink of 12 months with the median time 6 months. Heavy frequents averaged 8 months without a drink and the median was 5.

Over 50% of the heavy frequent drinkers reported that the last time they had quit drinking it was one to five years ago. Most of the heavy infrequents reported the last time as within the last 12 months. 12% of current drinkers reported having reduced their drinking but never having quit completely. Three quarters of these people are presently in the light frequent or the light infrequent drinker categories.

Two thirds of those who had reduced their alcohol consumption reported that their reduction efforts were still continuing.

Friends & Alcohol

A little over two thirds (68%) of all Yukoners 15 years of age and older reported ever having a friend with a drinking problem.

Reporting of a friend with drinking problems increases slightly with the age of the respondent. The numbers range from a low of 50% in the 15-to-19 year old group to a high of 75% in the 35-to-44 year old group.

Men are slightly more likely than women to report ever having a friend with a drinking problem, 70% to 65%.

Similarly, aboriginal people are slightly more likely than non-aboriginal people to report ever having a friend with a drinking problem, 73% to 66 %.

About two thirds of light drinkers, almost three quarters of heavy drinkers and 83% of former regular drinkers, have had friends with alcohol problems.

Friends & Drugs

Fewer people, 45%, reported having had a friend with a drug problem than an alcohol problem. However, the Yukon rate of having a friend with a drug problem is still over twice the rate of southern Canadians, 22%.

People who had never drank and irregular former drinkers were much less likely to have had friends with drug problems compared to the heavy drinkers, 29% to 57% respectively.

Two thirds of respondents reported that their friend with a drug problem had a problem with alcohol as well.

Family Members & Alcohol

Yukoners were asked if a family member or relative had ever had a drinking problem. Among current drinkers, 62% responded affirmatively. This was reflected throughout the drinker-type categories, although it was much higher among regular former drinkers (81%) than irregular former drinkers (56%). Amongst aboriginal people, reports of family members or relatives with alcohol problems were higher than non-aboriginals, 74% to 59%, respectively.

People who had family members with drinking problems were asked "Was this one or both of your parents?". Half of them said no, but the distribution of 'yes' responses amongst drinker categories was interesting. Irregular former drinkers had the lowest proportion of one or both parents with an alcohol problem (36%), followed closely by people who had never had a drink at 38%.

Among light drinkers, regardless of frequency, the proportion of people with one parent with an alcohol problem was 6 times greater than those with both parents having alcohol problems. Amongst heavy drinkers, the difference between one or both parents having an alcohol problem closed to within 10 percentage points. Regular former drinkers show a pattern similar to the heavy drinkers.

Aboriginal current drinkers reported the highest proportion of both parents having alcohol problems at 23%. In comparison, only 9% of non-aboriginal current drinkers reported both parents as having alcohol problems.

	light drinker	heavy drinker	regular former	aboriginal drinker
one parent	23%	21%	26%	31%
both parents	4%	15%	16%	23%

Drugs & Family Members

Problems with alcohol are much more common in society than problems with other drugs, yet one Yukoner out of every five reported that they had a family member or relative with a drug problem.

Regular former drinkers were the most likely to report having a family member or friend with such problems at 31%. 74% of regular former drinkers reported that alcohol was a problem as well.

The Yukon rate of reporting a family member or relative with a drug problem is higher than the provinces.

Drugs & Spouse or partners

Of the people who reported being married or living with a partner, only 15% of them reported having a spouse with a drinking problem. Regular former drinkers were the highest with 38% of them reporting spousal alcohol problems, followed by the heavy infrequents at 27%. Light frequent drinkers had the lowest rate at 7%.

Reported drug problems among spouses or partners of respondents were very few, accounting for 3%.

In southern Canada, less than 1% reported a spouse or partner as ever having a drug problem.

Spouse or partners and Response

People who had reported having a friend, family member, or spouse with an alcohol problem were asked how they approached that person about the problem (they may have approached the person in one or more of several different ways). 19% reported having avoided or ignored the person with the problem; 61% had talked to the person; and about 46% recommended that the person seek help.

Alcoholics Anonymous was the most frequently reported suggestion for help, followed by alcohol counselling services.

Approaches to family members, spouses, or friends with drug problems were very similar to the approaches taken for dealing with others' alcohol problems.

Victims

The implications of drinking behaviours impact not only the family and friends of people, but ripple throughout communities. When questioned about the impact of other people's drinking on the respondent's personal life, the responses reflect a community that is very much affected by the drinking behaviours of the relatively small population of heavy drinkers.

Within the past 12 months, 45% of Yukon respondents reported having been disturbed by loud parties or the behaviour of people drinking. 40% reported having been insulted or humiliated by someone who had been drinking. 30% had had serious arguments or fights, and 13% reported friendships having broken up as a result of someone else's drinking. Results in these categories were virtually the same for men and women. These rates of disruption are, on average, twice the percentages reported by southern Canadians for the same period of time.

In the Yukon, 24% of females reported family problems resulting from the use of alcohol, compared to 15% of males. Another finding in this survey is that 17% of women and 24% of men reported having been pushed, hit, or assaulted by someone who had been drinking in the past 12 months. In southern Canada, the rates of reporting both family problems and instances of assault for the past 12 months were 7% for both men and women.

No significant differences were found among Yukon women who had been pushed hit or assaulted with in the past 12 months in drinker categories, age, marital status, education level, income group, and length of time in the Yukon.

Yukon current drinkers in the heavy categories reported more incidents of problems than people in other groups.

Former drinkers were more likely to report family problems and friendship breakup than were current drinkers.

Responses

Almost one-third of Yukoners have spoken to a co-worker because drinking was affecting job performance. These people were most likely to be regular former drinkers and least likely to be high-volume drinkers.

Just over 25% of respondents reported having called the police after seeing a drunk person get behind the wheel or drive dangerously. These people were distributed quite evenly throughout the drinker categories with the heavy infrequent drinkers highest at 36%.

At least 70% of all Yukoners 15 years of age or older reported having tried to prevent someone who had too much to drink from driving. It is interesting to note that 77% of current drinkers, 54% of former drinkers, and only 38% of abstainers tried to prevent a drunk from driving. The most common method entailed suggestions (not drive—54%, take a taxi—45%, walk—33%, and take their car keys-27%). 41% suggested that people stay over in their home.

In the majority of cases where people who had attempted to prevent impaired driving, the most recent time it happened, it involved a friend. 62% of these people reported that their efforts had been successful.

Summary

The results of both the NADS and the YADS surveys seem to illustrate how the heavy drinking behaviours of a relatively small proportion of the people have a 'ripple effect' throughout the population affecting the lives of many more people than just the heavy drinkers. The magnitude of this effect is greater in the Yukon than in southern Canada because of the relatively larger number of heavy drinkers and the smaller population size.

Attitudes

Yukoners were asked how much drinking they thought permissible for certain people in different situations. Many of the respondents were reluctant to place judgements on the behaviour of other people or to prescribe appropriate social behaviour. The number of non-responses and don't knows was quite high, in the 10% range for some questions. All in all, one-quarter of the target population thought there was only one place where it was all right for people to get drunk—in the privacy of one's own home. 13% thought it was all right for a man out at a bar with his friends and 11% thought it was all right for a woman at a bar.

42% of those responding thought there should be no drinking involved with sports activities and 25% thought there should be no drinking at community social events.

In just about all situations, the majority of people thought that one should not drink enough to feel the effects. However, responses to another question indicated that almost three-quarters of Yukoners agreed that most people didn't mind if a person gets drunk once in a while. Perhaps this first statement indicates that people think that others don't mind if someone gets drunk once in a while but, personally, they do.

Action

As would be expected, people who drank more often were more accepting of drunkenness and were much less likely to respond that there should be no drinking in certain situations.

When Yukoners were asked if they thought the legal drinking age should be raised or lowered or liquor store hours increased or decreased, more than half of them seemed satisfied and thought that these things should remain the same. More women than men thought the drinking age should be raised and more women supported the reduction of liquor store hours. Amongst aboriginal peoples, there was significantly greater support for raising the drinking age (41% aboriginal versus 32% other) and reducing liquor store hours (34% aboriginal versus 25% other).

Regarding RCMP enforcement programs, more than 50% of the respondents thought that RCMP efforts should be increased, with only 3% suggesting a reduction. Aboriginal respondents and those who lived outside of Whitehorse were more likely to recommend a decrease of enforcement.

Across-the-board support for increasing local counselling services was almost 60%. Women were again more supportive of the increase, exceeding males by 14%. Age group differences were interesting in that 70% of 15-19 year olds thought that counselling services should be increased, decreasing with age to a low of 39% support among those 55 years of age and over.

Almost 80% supported more prevention and education programs. Males were slightly less supportive than females, but otherwise support seemed quite unanimous. Heavy frequent drinkers seemed less resistant to this suggestion than towards the more overt control strategies.

Programs and services

Many respondents were reluctant to rate the effectiveness of services or programs with which they had had no contact. The 'do not know' responses for counselling and residential treatment effectiveness were in the 20-30% range. About 20% of respondents rated Yukon counselling services and residential treatment as very effective, with about 13% saying that these services were not very or not at all effective.

In terms of the effectiveness of existing programs and services, 38% of Yukoners rated self-help groups like Alcoholics Anonymous as very effective, followed closely by 30% rating education and public awareness programs very effective. 17% stated that the education programs were not very or not at all effective. Only 7% said self-help groups were not very or not at all effective.

Public thinking

More aboriginal people than non-aboriginal people indicated that some services or programs are not effective. The residential treatment programs in the Yukon had the highest rate of non-support amongst aboriginal people.

Most Yukoners perceive the Yukon as a place where many people abuse alcohol and drugs:

- 75% of respondents agreed with the statement that drug use is very common among teens.

* 72% agreed that most people don't mind if a person gets intoxicated once in a while.

* 80% disagreed that only a small minority of Yukoners abuse substances.

Yukoners also seemed to show a strong knowledge base in regards to knowing that pregnant women should not drink alcoholic beverages on a regular basis (92%). People were less sure about whether or not there was anything that could be done for an alcoholic; still, only 27% thought that very little could be done.

An overwhelming number of Yukoners see family violence tied into the alcohol issue with 92% agreeing that alcohol abuse is a major contributor to family violence.

Community concerns

A definite majority of the population is concerned about the effects of alcohol abuse in the Yukon. The most frequently cited concern is for the children, with child abuse and neglect mentioned by 90% of respondents. Criminal activities related to alcohol and other drug abuse were second (89%), drinking and driving (85%), drinking by pregnant women (85%), family conflicts (80%), public fights (77%), illegal drug use (77%), and problems in the workplace, lowest at 66%.

Females tended to be more concerned about community issues than males. Generally, concern seems to increase with age.

Heavy frequent drinkers were much less concerned about illegal drug use, public fights, problems in the workplace, and drinking and driving than the total population. They were, however, just as concerned about child abuse or neglect and family conflicts.

Former regular drinkers were the most concerned portion of the population regarding alcohol problems in their community.

Drinking and driving

In 1990, 21% of Yukon current drinkers reported driving within one hour after consuming two or more drinks in the past year. (The results from the 1985 Health Promotion Survey indicated that almost one-quarter of Yukoners 15 years of age or older reported instances of driving within 2 hours of drinking any amount of alcohol in the past 30 days preceding the survey, the highest in the country.)

In the 1989 NADS, 19% of Canadian current drinkers reported driving within one hour after consuming two or more drinks in the past year.

Of those Yukon current drinkers who have driven in the past year after two or more drinks in the previous hour, 13% of them were light infrequent drinkers, another 13% were in the heavy infrequent group, 44% were in the frequent light category, and 31% in the heavy frequent drinkers.

43% of those who admitted driving after drinking in the past year reported doing the same in the 30 days preceding the survey. Infrequent drinkers were far less likely to have done so in the 30 days preceding the survey than were the frequent drinkers, at 27% and 48% respectively. Heavy frequent drinkers were most likely to have driven after drinking during the past 30 days, at 53%.

There is a less explored side to the entire drinking and driving issue which concerns not the driver but his/her passengers. 21% of survey participants responded that they had been a passenger in a vehicle where they thought the driver had too much to drink. 90% of these people were current drinkers. They were equally likely to be male as female, and were most likely to be 25-34 years of age. 70% of them reported that they were concerned about their safety but chose to be a passenger regardless.

Composite Profiles

Not Current Drinkers

Drinking Category of Respondent

Characteristics	Abstainer	Former Irregular	Former Regular
Age	15-19 yrs	55+ yrs	35- 44 yrs
Sex	female	female	male
Aboriginal	no (65%)	no (66%)	no (55%)
Location	Whse (71%)	Whse (65%)	Whse (57%)
Marital Status	single ind.	spouse/partner	spouse/partner
Children under 15	no	no	no
Years in Yukon	16-20 years	30 + years	30 + years
Household Income	not stated	\$30 - \$39,000	< \$20,000
# contributing to income	two	two	one
Education	some secondary	some secondary	some secondary
Labour Force Activity	student	managerial/prof	blue collar
Presently Smoke?	No (89%)	No (79%)	No (58%)
Ever use Illicit Drugs	Yes (10%)	Yes (13%)	Yes (46%)
Use Illicit Drug last year	Yes (1.4%)	Yes (1.5%)	Yes (9.4%)
Perceived Health	excellent	good	good
Organized Religion	no (65%)	no (56%)	no (73%)

PLEASE NOTE: each characteristic, such as age, sex, or marital status, has a modal or "most common" response. The modal responses presented under each category of "not current drinker" were calculated independently of all other characteristics. Therefore, the responses listed should not be taken as a profile of the typical respondent but as the most frequently recorded characteristics of a group of respondents.

Current Drinkers

Drinking Category of Respondent

Characteristics	Light Infrequent	Light Frequent	Heavy Infrequent	Heavy Frequent
Age	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	25-34 years	25-34 years
Sex	male	male	female	male
Aboriginal	no (84%)	no (89%)	no (65%)	no (64%)
Location	Whse (76%)	Whse (78%)	Whse (63%)	Whse (62%)
Marital Status	spouse/partner	spouse/partner	single ind.	single ind.
Children under 15	yes	no	no	no
Years in Yukon	2 - 5 years	2 - 5 years	21 - 29 years	21 - 29 years
Household Income	$40 - $59,000	$40 - $59,000	$40 - $59,000	$40 - $59,000
# contributing to income	two	two	two	one
Education	complete 2nd	complete 2nd	some 2nd	some 2nd
Labour Force Activity	other white collar	managerial/prof	other white collar	blue collar
Presently Smoke?	No (69%)	No (59%)	Yes (57%)	Yes (68%)
Ever use Illicit Drugs	Yes (44%)	Yes (51%)	Yes (65%)	Yes (69%)
Use Illicit Drug last year	Yes (9.6%)	Yes (18%)	Yes (23%)	Yes (43%)
Perceived Health	very good	very good	very good	good
Organized Religion	no (71%)	no (85%)	no (90%)	no (91%)
Type of Alcohol Beverage	beer or wine	beer	mostly beer	only beer
Years Experience with Alcohol	20 + years	20 + years	4-9 yrs & 20+	4-9 yrs & 40+
Drive after Drinking Past year	Yes (7.4%)	Yes (25.7%)	Yes (23.7%)	Yes (35.6%)
Drive after Drinking Past Month	Yes (2.8%)	Yes (11.3%)	Yes (3.9%)	Yes (19 3%)
Usual Drinks/Occasion	2.3	2.4	8.9	8.4
Usual Occasions/Month	1.3	12.9	1.4	11.8
#times 5+ drinks/occasion past 12 months	1.3	10	9.4	39.5
Highest # drinks in past 12 months	4.8	8	13.1	17
Usual Drinks/Month	3.2	30.5	11.1	107.1

PLEASE NOTE: each characteristic, such as age, sex, or marital status, has a modal or "most common" response. The modal responses presented under each category of "current drinker" were calculated independently of all other characteristics. Therefore, the responses listed should not be taken as a profile of the typical respondent but as the most frequently recorded characteristics of a group of respondents.

Appendices

1. Yukon Alcohol and Drug Survey
2. Canada/Yukon Tables

September, 1990

YUKON ALCOHOL AND DRUG SURVEY

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

YADS 02
Confidential when completed

YUKON ALCOHOL AND DRUG SURVEY

|__|__|__|__|
Sequence number

Interviewer Name: ______________________

INTRODUCTION

This survey is being conducted by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics and Health and Welfare Canada. Your answers will help us better understand and deal with alcohol and drug use. While your participation is voluntary, it is essential to ensure that the results represent all Yukoners. **All your answers will be kept strictly confidential.**

1. In general, compared to other persons your age, would you say your health is ...

- ○ **excellent?**
- ○ **very good?**
- ○ **good?**
- ○ **fair?**
- ○ **poor?**

2. How many times per week, on average, do you exercise for at least 15 minutes?
Do not read (prompt if necessary)

- ○ daily
- ○ 5 - 6 times per week
- ○ 3 - 4 times per week
- ○ 1 - 2 times per week
- ○ less than once per week
- ○ never
- ○ don't know

3. Over the past twelve months, when you needed help or had a problem, how supportive or helpful were your family or friends? Were they...

- ○ **very helpful?**
- ○ **helpful?**
- ○ **somewhat helpful?**
- ○ **not helpful?**
- ○ do not need family or friends
- ○ don't know or not applicable

4. MARITAL STATUS

This question is about marital status. Are you currently living with a spouse or partner?

○ yes
○ no → are you... ○ separated or divorced? ○ widowed? ○ never married?

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about smoking.

5. Have you ever smoked cigarettes on a regular basis?

○ yes ○ no → *go to 8*

---

6. At present do you smoke cigarettes?

○ yes → **Do you smoke cigarettes everyday?** ○ yes ○ no

○ no

---

7. How old were you when you started smoking? ☐☐

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

The next few questions are about alcohol.

8. During the past 12 months, have you had a drink of any alcoholic beverage? By drink we mean a bottle of beer, glass of wine, or a shot of liquor, either straight or in a mixed drink.

● yes → *go to 11* *current drinkers* ○ no

---

9. Did you ever drink alcoholic beverages on a regular basis?

● yes - How long has it been since you had a drink? ☐☐ years → *go to 25* *former drinkers*

○ no

---

10. Have you ever had a drink?

○ yes
○ no

Living with spouse or partner (yes to 4) - go to 42.
Not living with spouse or partner (no to 4) - go to 44

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11. I'm going to read several statements about the reasons people drink. For each tell me if it is a reason you drink. Do you drink...

	yes	no
a) to be sociable with friends?	○	○
b) to feel good or to have fun?	○	○
c) to add to the enjoyment of meals?	○	○
d) to forget worries or problems?	○	○
e) to feel less inhibited or shy?	○	○
f) because you like the taste?	○	○

12. Do you usually have a drink at least once a week?

○ **yes - Do you usually drink everyday?** →
- ○ **yes**
- ○ **no - How many days per week do you usually drink?** ☐☐

○ **no**
↓
Do you usually drink at least once a month?

○ yes - How many times a month? ☐☐

○ **no - How many times a year do you usually drink?** ☐☐

13. On days when you drank, how many drinks did you usually have?

number of drinks ☐☐

14. What types of alcoholic beverages do you usually drink? *(mark all that apply)*

	Regular	Light
● beer →	○	○
● wine →	○	
○ straight or mixed liquor →	○	
○ liqueur →	○	
○ other →	○ *specify* ☐	

} → **14.1 Do you you make your own wine or beer?**

○ yes
○ no

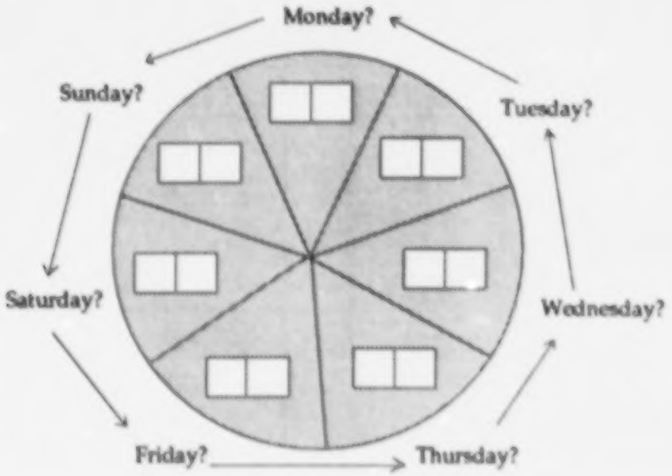
15. How many times have you had FIVE or more drinks on one occasion?
(a) in the past 12 months ☐☐
(b) in the last 30 days ☐☐

16. What is the highest number of drinks you can recall having on any one occasion?
(a) In the past 12 months ☐☐
(b) In the last 30 days ☐☐

17. Have you had a drink in the past 7 days?

○ no - *go to 18*

○ **yes — Starting with yesterday, how many drinks did you have on...**



18. (a) When you drink, how often do you drink...

	Usually	Sometimes	or Rarely	Don't know
with friends	○	○	○	○
with your family or relatives	○	○	○	○
with people you work with	○	○	○	○
by yourself	○	○	○	○
(if not married or living with a partner etc. (no to 4) do not ask)				
with your spouse or partner	○	○	○	○

(b) When you drink, how often do you drink...

	Usually	Sometimes	or Rarely	Don't know
in your home	○	○	○	○
in someone else's home	○	○	○	○
in a restaurant	○	○	○	○
in a bar or lounge	○	○	○	○
outdoors	○	○	○	○

19. Do you drink...

		yes	no	(sometimes)
(a)	**when celebrating special occasions?** (such as birthdays or weddings)	○	○	○
(b)	**when attending dances or community festivities?**	○	○	○
(c)	**after participating in team sports?**	○	○	○
(d)	**while out watching team sports/activities?**	○	○	○
(d)	**after participating in individual sports?**	○	○	○
(e)	**while camping, boating or fishing, or at the cottage?**	○	○	○
(f)	**after a meeting, concert or movie?**	○	○	○

20. Do you drink more than usual...

		yes	no	don't know
(a)	in the summer months?	○	○	○
(b)	in the winter months?	○	○	○
(c)	during the Christmas season?	○	○	○
(d)	at Rendezvous or other community celebrations?	○	○	○
(e)	while on holidays or vacation?	○	○	○

21. Do you drive a motor vehicle?

○ yes ○ no - *go to 25*

22. During the past 12 months, have you driven a motor vehicle after having two or more drinks in the previous hour?

○ yes - how many times in the past 30 days? ☐☐

○ no
○ don't know

23. During the past 12 months, have you done anything to avoid driving after drinking?

○ yes **What did you do?** ○ no

DO NOT READ - check as many as apply
- ○ asked someone else to drive/designated driver
- ○ taken a taxi, bus or walked
- ○ stayed overnight
- ○ stopped drinking early and waited at least one hour before driving
- ○ did not drink much
- ○ other

24. About how many drinks do you think you can have, over a 2-hour period, before your ability to drive becomes impaired?

☐☐

25. Was there ever a time that you felt your alcohol use had a harmful effect on...

(former drinkers (yes to 9) DO NOT ASK second part)

Was this during the past 12 months?

				yes	no
(a)	**your friendships or social life?**	○ yes ○ no	→	○	○
(b)	**your physical health?**	○ yes ○ no	→	○	○
(c)	**your outlook on life/happiness?**	○ yes ○ no		○	○
(d)	**your home life (or marriage)?**	○ yes ○ no	→	○	○
(e)	**your work, studies or employment opportunities?**	○ yes ○ no	→	○	○
(f)	**your financial position?**	○ yes ○ no	→	○	○

26. How old were you when you started drinking? ☐☐

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM - *former drinkers (yes to 9) skip to 30*

27. Have you ever stopped drinking altogether for a period of time?

○ yes　○ no - *go to 34*

28. When was the last time? Was it...

- ○ **within the last 12 months?**
- ○ **1 - 5 years ago?**
- ○ **over 5 years ago?**

29. How long did it last? ○ still continuing

☐☐ days　☐☐ weeks　☐☐ months　☐☐ years

30. Did you decide to stop drinking...

		yes	no
(a)	for reasons such as dieting or athletic training	○	○
(b)	because you were getting older	○	○
(c)	to improve your physical health	○	○
(d)	to improve your outlook on life and happiness	○	○
(e)	to set an example for your children	○	○
(f)	because you thought you had a drinking problem or were an alcoholic	○	○
(g)	because it was affecting your work, studies or employment opportunities	○	○
(h)	because it was affecting your family and relationships	○	○
(i)	because it was affecting your financial position	○	○
(j)	because of the influence of your family or friends	○	○
(k)	because of some contact with the police	○	○
(l)	because of pregnancy	○	○

31. Which of the following things did you do to quit altogether?

		yes	no
(a)	skip social events or parties where liquor was served?	○	○
(b)	avoid being with friends who drank a lot?	○	○
(c)	go to bars and taverns less often?	○	○
(d)	change what you drink? (e.g., changed to non-alcoholic drinks)	○	○
(e)	get involved in other activities that do not involve drinking?	○	○
(f)	any other things?		

____

____

32. There are many services and help for people concerned about drinking. Have you ever used any of these services or help for yourself?

○ yes
↓
continue

○ no → are there any reasons you did not use any of the available help or services?

____

____

Living with spouse or partner (yes to 4) - go to 42.
Not living with spouse or partner (no to 4) - go to 44

33. Which services or help did you use? *(prompt if necessary)*	**Did you find them helpful?** yes	 no
○ family member/friend	○	○
○ A.A. (Alcoholics Anonymous), Al Anon, support group	○	○
○ Detoxification facility	○	○
○ Alcohol and Drug Services counselling	○	○
○ NNADAP worker, Community Addiction Worker	○	○
○ Crossroads Treatment Centre	○	○
○ other residential treatment program	○	○
○ psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker	○	○
○ doctor, nurse	○	○
○ clergy/religious counselling	○	○
○ other	○	○

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Living with spouse or partner (yes to 4) - go to 42.
Not living with spouse or partner (no to 4) - go to 44

34. Have you ever reduced or cut down the amount you drink without quitting completely?

○ yes ○ no - *go to 39*

35. When was the last time? Was it...

○ within the past 12 months? ○ 1 - 5 years ago? ○ over 5 years ago?

36. How long did it last?

○ still continuing
☐☐ days
☐☐ weeks
☐☐ months
☐☐ years

37. Did you decide to reduce your drinking...

		yes	no
(a)	for reasons such as dieting or athletic training	○	○
(b)	because you were getting older	○	○
(c)	to improve your physical health	○	○
(d)	to improve your outlook on life and happiness	○	○
(e)	to set an example for your children	○	○
(f)	because you thought you were drinking too much or had a drinking problem	○	○
(g)	because it was affecting your work, studies or employment opportunities	○	○
(h)	because it was affecting your family and relationships	○	○
(i)	because it was affecting your financial position	○	○
(j)	because of influence from your family or friends	○	○
(k)	because of some contact with police	○	○
(l)	because of pregnancy	○	○

38. Which of the following things did you do to reduce the amount you drink?

		yes	no
(a)	**skip social events or parties where liquor was served?**	○	○
(b)	**avoid being with friends who drink a lot?**	○	○
(c)	**go to bars and taverns less often?**	○	○
(d)	**change what you drink?** **(e.g., changed to light beer or non-alcoholic drinks)**	○	○
(e)	**get involved in other activities that do not involve drinking?**	○	○
(f)	**any other things?**		

____

39. There are many services and help for people concerned about drinking. Have you ever used any of these services or help for yourself?

○ yes

↓

continue

○ no → **are there any reasons you did not use any of the available help or services?**

____

____

Living with spouse or partner (yes to 4) - go to 42.
Not living with spouse or partner (no to 4) - go to 44

40. Which services or help did you use? *(prompt if necessary)*	**Did you find them helpful?** yes	no
○ family member/friend	○	○
○ Alcohol and Drug Services counselling	○	○
○ NNADAP worker, Community Addiction Worker	○	○
○ psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker	○	○
○ doctor, nurse	○	○
○ clergy/religious counselling	○	○
○ other (specify)____________________	○	○

41. ***INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM***

If respondent is not living with a spouse or partner (no to 4) - go to 44

42. Does your spouse usually have a drink at least once a week?

○ **yes - Does she/he usually drink everyday?** →
- ○ **yes**
- ○ **no - How many days per week does she/he usually drink?**

  ☐☐

○ **no**

↓

Does she/he usually drink at least once a month?

○ **yes - How many times a month?**

☐☐

○ **no - How many times a year does she/he usually drink?**

☐☐

43. On average, on the days your spouse/partner drank, how many drinks did she/he usually have?

☐☐

44. Now I'll describe some situations that people sometimes find themselves in.

During the past 12 months, were you a passenger in a motor vehicle where you thought the driver had too much to drink?

○ yes

○ no
○ don't know } *go to 48*

45. The last time this happened, were you concerned about your safety because the driver had too much to drink?

○ yes

○ no
○ don't know } *go to 48*

46. Even though you were concerned about your safety, why did you choose to be a passenger? *(prompt if necessary)*

○ no alternative transportation
○ did not want to leave driver
○ did not want to say no/afraid to say no
○ other *(specify)*

____

47. What was the driver's relationship to you?

○ **spouse or partner** ○ **other family member or relative** ○ **boyfriend/girlfriend**
○ **other friend** ○ **other**

48. In each of the following situations, do you think there should be no drinking, not enough to feel the effects, enough to feel the effects or that getting drunk is okay?

...should there be...	No drinking	Not enough to feel the effects?	Enough to feel the effects?	Getting drunk is OK?	Don't know
(a) At a community social event...	○	○	○	○	○
(b) For a woman out at a a bar with friends...	○	○	○	○	○
(c) For a man out at a bar with friends...	○	○	○	○	○
(d) When getting together with people for sports events or recreation...	○	○	○	○	○
(e) When out with co-workers after work...	○	○	○	○	○
(f) In the privacy of one's own home...	○	○	○	○	○

49.

	yes	no	Don't know/NA
(a) Have you ever spoken to somebody at work because drinking was affecting his or her performance?	○	○	○
(b) Have you ever called the police after seeing a drunk person get behind the wheel or drive dangerously?	○	○	○

50. The following are some ways to prevent people from driving after they have had too much to drink.

During the past 12 months, have you done any of the following?

	yes	no
Asked someone not to drive?	○	○
Offered to drive someone home?	○	○
Told someone to take a taxi?	○	○
Tried to take someone's car keys?	○	○
Asked someone to stay at your home?	○	○
Suggested that they walk?	○	○

If all "no" - go to 53

51. The last time you did this, was the person a friend, a family member or someone else?

○ friend
○ family
○ someone else

52. Were you successful?

○ yes ○ no ○ don't know

53. The next few questions are about your experience with other people's drinking problems. During the past 12 months have you...

		yes	no
(a)	**been insulted or humiliated by someone who had been drinking?**	○	○
(b)	**had serious arguments or quarrels as a result of someone else's drinking?**	○	○
(c)	**had friendships break up as a result of someone else's drinking?**	○	○
(d)	**had family problems** [or marriage difficulties] **due to someone else's drinking?**	○	○
(e)	**been pushed, hit or assaulted by someone who had been drinking?**	○	○
(f)	**been disturbed by loud parties or the behaviour of people drinking?**	○	○

		yes	no
54. (a)	**Have you ever had a friend with a drinking problem?**	○	○
(b)	**Has a family member or relative ever had a drinking problem?**	○	○

→ *(If yes)*, **was this one or both of your parents?**

one	both	no
○	○	○

(if respondent is not living with a partner ("no" in 4),
DO NOT ASK (c))

		yes	no
(c)	**Has your spouse/partner ever had a drinking problem?**	○	○

55. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

if all "no" in 54, go to 58

56. Did you do any of the following because of someone else's drinking problem? Did you...

		yes	no
(a)	**talk with them about it?**	○	○
(b)	**avoid or ignore the person?**	○	○
(c)	**suggest they seek help?**	○	○ ↓ *go to 58*

57. Which services or help did you suggest?
(prompt if necessary)

	To the best of your knowledge, did they follow up on your suggestion? yes	no	don't know
○ family member/friend	○	○	○
○ A.A. (Alcoholics Anonymous), Al Anon, support group	○	○	○
○ Detoxification facility	○	○	○
○ Alcohol and Drug Services counselling	○	○	○
○ NNADAP worker, Community Addiction worker	○	○	○
○ Crossroads Treatment Centre	○	○	○
○ other residential treatment program	○	○	○
○ psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker	○	○	○
○ doctor	○	○	○
○ clergy/religious counselling	○	○	○
○ other	○	○	○

58. The next few questions refer to the use of medicines and pills:

	Read Headings →	**A. In the past 12 months did you take any of the following medications?**	**B.** ***(If yes)*** **Have you taken this medication within the last 30 days?**
(a)	**ASA (aspirin) or other pain reliever?**	○ yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no
(b)	**tranquilizers such as Valium**	○ yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no
(c)	**diet pills or stimulants**	○ yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no
(d)	**anti-depressants**	○ yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no
(e)	**cough medicines with codeine or aspirin with codeine**	○ yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no
(f)	**demerol or morphine**	○ yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no
(g)	**sleeping pills**	○ yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM: if "no" to all of 58A, go to 60

(ask only if current drinker (yes to 8))

59. Did you ever drink alcoholic beverages while using (____________ (yes in 58 A))?

○ yes ○ no

60. Have you ever used...

		A.	**B.** How old were you when you first used it?	**C.** Have you used it in the past 12 months?	**D.** (If yes), have you used it in the past 30 days?
(a)	**marijuana or hashish**	○ yes → ○ no	☐☐	● yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no
(b)	**cocaine**	○ yes → ○ no	☐☐	○ yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no
(c)	**LSD (acid) or other hallucinogens** *(PCP, mushrooms, designer drugs)*	○ yes → ○ no	☐☐	○ yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no
(d)	**other drugs** *(speed, heroin)*	○ yes → ○ no	☐☐	○ yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no
(e)	**solvents or other inhalants** *(such as glue or gasoline)*	○ yes → ○ no	☐☐	○ yes → ○ no	○ yes ○ no

↓

If "YES" IN COLUMN C, CONTINUE, OTHERWISE GO TO 67

(ask only if current drinker (yes to 8))

61. Did you ever drink alcoholic beverages while using any of these drugs?

○ yes ○ no

(ask only if more than one drug used in past 12 months, i.e., *two* or more *yes* in 60C)

62. Did you ever use any of these drugs in combination with each other?

○ yes ○ no

63. There are many services and help for people concerned about drugs. Have you ever used any of the services or help offered for yourself?

○ yes ○ no

64. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

if 60C ☑ *(marijuana or hashish used in past 12 months) CONTINUE,*

otherwise go to 67.

65. I'm going to read several statements about the reasons why people use marijuana or hash. For each, tell me if that is a reason you have for using marijuana.

		yes	no
(a)	to feel high / have fun	○	○
(b)	to forget worries / relax	○	○
(c)	to be sociable with your friends	○	○
(d)	any other reasons? *(specify)*	○	○

____

____

____

66. How often have you used marijuana or hash in the past 12 months?
(Read categories - stop at first positive response)

- ○ less than once a month
- ○ 1 - 3 times a month
- ○ once a week
- ○ more than once a week, but not everyday
- ○ on a daily basis

67.

		A.		B. *(If yes)*, was alcohol a problem as well?
(a)	Have you ever had a friend who had a drug problem?	○ yes ○ no	→	○ yes ○ no
(b)	Has a family member or relative ever had a drug problem?	○ yes ○ no	→	○ yes ○ no
	(if respondent is not married or living with a partner ("no" in 4), DO NOT ASK)			
(c)	Has your spouse/partner ever had a drug problem?	○ yes ○ no	→	○ yes ○ no

68. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

if all "NO" in 67 A - go to 71

69. Did you do any of the following because of their drug problem? Did you...

		yes	no
(a)	**talk with them about it?**	○	○
(b)	**avoid or ignore the person?**	○	○
(c)	**suggest they seek help?**	○	○ ↓ *go to 71*

70 Which services or help did you suggest?
(prompt if necessary)

To the best of your knowledge, did they follow up on your suggestion?

	yes	no	don't know
○ family member/friend	○	○	○
○ N.A. (Narcotics Anonymous) or other support group	○	○	○
○ Detoxification facility	○	○	○
○ Alcohol and Drug Services counselling	○	○	○
○ NNADAP worker, Community Addiction worker	○	○	○
○ Crossroads Treatment Centre	○	○	○
○ other residential treatment program	○	○	○
○ psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker	○	○	○
○ doctor, nurse	○	○	○
○ clergy/religious counselling	○	○	○
○ other	○	○	○

71. Now we have just a few more questions to ask what you think about alcohol and drugs in the Yukon.

Do you agree or disagree that...	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
(a) most people don't mind if a person gets intoxicated once in a while.	○	○	○
(b) there is very little you can do for an alcoholic.	○	○	○
(c) drug use is very common among teens.	○	○	○
(d) for a pregnant woman, a couple of drinks on a regular basis is okay.	○	○	○
(e) only a small minority of Yukoners abuse alcohol or drugs.	○	○	○
(f) alcohol abuse is a major contributor to family violence.	○	○	○
(ask current drinkers only) **(g) if your friends drank less, you would drink less.**	○	○	○

72. We would like your opinion about the following alcohol and drug abuse related programs. Would you say that...

		very	somewhat	not very	not at all	don't know/ not sure
(a)	self help programs such as AA are...*(read headings)*...effective?	○	○	○	○	○
(b)	residential treatment programs in the Yukon (such as Crossroads) are....effective?	○	○	○	○	○
(c)	counselling services such as Alcohol and Drug Services or NNADAP are...effective?	○	○	○	○	○
(d)	education and public awareness programs are....effective?	○	○	○	○	○

73. Do you think that...

		increased	decreased	or remain the same	don't know/
(a)	the legal drinking age should be...	○	○	○	○
(b)	liquor store and bar hours should be...	○	○	○	○
(c)	local counselling services should be...	○	○	○	○
(d)	RCMP enforcement efforts should be...	○	○	○	○
(e)	prevention, education and awareness programs should be...	○	○	○	○

74. Are you concerned about *(read categories)* in your community?

		yes	no	don't know
(a)	drinking and driving...	○	○	○
(b)	family conflicts related to alcohol use...	○	○	○
(c)	public fights or disturbances from alcohol use...	○	○	○
(d)	child abuse or neglect...	○	○	○
(e)	problems in the workplace due to alcohol use...	○	○	○
(f)	illegal drug use...	○	○	○
(g)	criminal activities such as vandalism or break and enters due to alcohol or drugs...	○	○	○
(h)	drinking by pregnant women...	○	○	○

75. What would you consider to be the most serious problem in your community resulting from the abuse of alcohol or drugs? *(specify)*

Now I would like to ask you a few questions about yourself.

76. How many years have you lived in the Yukon? ☐☐

77. What is the highest grade or level of education you have ever completed?
(do not read categories)

○ no schooling

○ elementary school

○ secondary ○ some ○ completed

○ community college, technical school, CEGEP, nurses ○ some ○ completed

○ university or teachers' college ○ some ○ completed

○ other education or training

78. Which of the following best describes your main activity during the past 12 months? Were you mainly...

○ **working at a job or business**
○ **seasonally employed**
○ **self employed**
} *go to 80*

○ **working at traditional or subsistence activities** - *go to 81*

○ **looking for work** - *go to 79*

○ **a student**
○ **retired**
○ **keeping house**
○ **other** ____________
} *go to 82*

79. Did you have a job at any time during the past 12 months?

○ yes ○ no - *go to 82*

80. **What kind of business, industry or service is/was it that you work/worked for?** *(specify)*

____

____

81. **What kind of work do/did you do?**

____

____

82. **Do you consider yourself to be an aboriginal person?**

○ yes ○ no

83. **Do you consider yourself to be an active member of any organized religion?**

○ yes ○ no

↓

How often do you attend services?

○ **daily** ○ **weekly** ○ **monthly** ○ **yearly**

84. **Do you consider yourself to be...**

○ **very spiritual or religious**
○ **moderately**
○ **not very, or**
○ **not at all spiritual or religious?**

85. **Are there any children under 15 living in the household?**

○ yes ○ no - *go to 86*

↓

How many are...

☐☐ **5 years old or less**
☐☐ **6 to 11 years old**
☐☐ **12 to 14 years old**

86. I will read you a range of incomes - what was the range of your HOUSEHOLD'S total income from all sources before taxes and deductions for 1989? Was it...

- ○ less than $20,000
  - ○ less than $10,000
    - ○ less than $5,000
    - ○ $5,000 or more
  - ○ $10,000 or more
    - ○ less than $15,000
    - ○ $15,000 or more
- ○ $20,000 or more
  - ○ less than $40,000
    - ○ less than $30,000
    - ○ $30,000 or more
  - ○ $40,000 or more
    - ○ less than $60,000
    - ○ $60,000 or more
      - ○ less than $75,000
      - ○ $75,000 or more

○ no income

○ don't know/not stated

87. How many family members contributed to this income?

○ one ○ two ○ three ○ four or more

THE END - THANK RESPONDENT

COMMENTS

Canada/Yukon Tables

A Guide to the Detailed Tables ... a simple "How to" get the most out of the tables.

Part 1. How to read the Tables ...

The tabular results of the 1990 Yukon Alcohol and Other Drug Survey (YADS) use a modified frequency table format as a presentational tool. This format allows the researcher to quickly compare responses between row and column groupings.

For example, the table that follows, "Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared Q. #12 ii) How many occasions per month do you drink?", provides a comparison of current drinkers in Canada and the Yukon. The table follows the Technical Report standard of profiling current drinkers by analytic drinker category across the columns - Lite Infrequent to Heavy Frequent drinker population (based on usual volume of alcohol consumed by frequency of usual drinking occasions per month) and the focus of the table, in this example drinking occasions, along the rows.

The Canada table is based on an estimated "**Canada - {15,643,782}**" current drinkers. The Yukon table is based on an estimated "**Yukon - {15,102}**" current drinkers. At 5.3%, one interesting comparison that can be made focusing on the Row % is that very few Canadian current drinkers who drink "less than once a month" are "Heavy/Infreq. Drinkers". In the Yukon, this percentage is four times that amount at 21.4%. An interesting difference that is apparent when focusing on the Column % is the slight reversal found in "Lite/Infreq. Drinkers" on "drinking occasions per month". Two-thirds or 66.4% of Yukon "Lite/Infreq. Drinkers" drink from "1-3 times a month" whereas less than half or 46.6% of Canadian "Lite/Infreq. Drinkers" drink "1-3 times a month".

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared
Current Drinkers

Q. #12 II) "HOW MANY OCCASIONS PER MONTH DO YOU DRINK?"

Canada - {15,643,782}

		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
less than once a month	Row %	94.7	--	5.3	--
	Column %	53.4	--	29.3	--
1-3 times a month	Row %	86.6	--	13.4	--
	Column %	46.6	--	70.7	--
once a week	Row %	--	81.8	--	18.2
	Column %	--	37.8	--	39.3
2-3 times a week	Row %	--	80.4	--	19.6
	Column %	--	39.2	--	44.7
4+ a week	Row %	--	87.0	--	13.0
	Column %	--	23.0	--	16.1

Yukon - {15,102}

		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
less than once a month	Row %	78.6	--	21.4	--
	Column %	33.6	--	30.8	--
1-3 times a month	Row %	76.4	--	23.6	--
	Column %	66.4	--	69.2	--
once a week	Row %	--	66.4	--	33.6
	Column %	--	26.3	--	26.5
2-3 times a week	Row %	--	65.2	--	34.8
	Column %	--	45.1	--	47.8
4+ a week	Row %	--	68.8	--	31.2
	Column %	--	28.6	--	25.8

Part 2. How to derive an estimate of the number of Yukon respondents in a particular table cell ...

The following simple frequency tables provide the information necessary to derive a reasonable estimate of the number of respondents in each cross-classified grouping when multiplied together with the row or column percentage corresponding to the cell of interest.

Yukon (15 yrs +)	19,500		
Males	10,300	Aboriginal persons	4,650
Females	9,200	Non-aboriginal persons	14,850
15 to 19 years old	1,830	Urban (Whitehorse)	13,700
20 to 24 years old	2,000	Rural (all other)	5,800
25 to 34 years old	5,490		
35 to 44 years old	5,110	Abstainers	720
45 to 54 years old	2,680	Former Drinkers	3,680
55 years old or more	2,390	Cuurent Drinkers	15,100
Lite/Infrequent Drinkers	5,490	Lite/Frequent Drinkers	5,310
Heavy/Infreq. Drinkers	1,630	Heavy/Frequent Drinkers	2,670

For the example table, "Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared Q. #12 ii) How many occasions per month do you drink?" an estimate of the number of Yukon "Lite/Infreq Drinkers" who drink from "1-3 times a month" can be derived by multiplying the total number of "Lite/Infrequent Drinker" found in the simple frequency table above (5,490) by the cell column percentage (0.336). The result (1,845) provides a reasonable estimate of the number of drinkers within that cell.

SECTION 1

RESPONDENT PROFILE

YUKON AND CANADA COMPARED

Analytic Drinker Category by Sex, Yukon & Canada Compared
All Respondents

Yukon - {19,500}		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infreq. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	3.4	5.7	12.5	20.0	32.1	6.5	19.8
	Column %	48.3	36.8	61.7	37.6	62.2	41.2	76.3
Female	Row %	4.0	10.9	8.7	37.3	21.8	10.4	6.9
	Column %	51.7	63.2	38.3	62.4	37.8	58.8	23.7
Canada - {20,304,303}								
Male	Row %	3.8	6.6	6.0	27.8	40.0	4.5	11.3
	Column %	27.6	27.8	68.6	38.1	62.2	60.3	82.1
Female	Row %	9.5	16.2	2.6	43.2	23.3	2.8	2.4
	Column %	72.5	72.2	31.4	61.9	37.8	39.7	17.9

Analytic Drinker Category by Age, Yukon & Canada Compared
All Respondents

Yukon - (19,500)		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infreq. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
15 - 19 yrs	Row %	16.6	9.7	--	35.2	9.9	16.7	11.0
	Column %	42.4	11.2	--	11.8	3.4	18.8	7.6
20 - 24 yrs	Row %	6.0	5.2	2.5	16.9	26.6	14.5	28.3
	Column %	12.9	5.0	--	4.7	7.7	13.6	16.2
25 - 34 yrs	Row %	2.2	4.8	6.1	27.0	29.1	10.0	20.7
	Column %	16.8	16.3	15.8	26.6	29.6	33.2	41.6
35 - 44 yrs	Row %	--	4.3	11.4	32.3	33.1	7.8	9.5
	Column %	11.8	14.6	29.5	31.7	33.6	25.9	19.1
45-54 yrs	Row %	--	9.9	15.0	30.0	30.5	2.1	11.1
	Column %	5.7	18.5	21.3	16.2	17.0	3.8	12.3
55 +	Row %	3.1	23.0	27.0	20.9	19.3	3.2	3.5
	Column %	10.4	34.6	30.8	9.1	8.7	4.7	3.1

Analytic Drinker Category by Age, Yukon & Canada Compared, (Continued)
All Respondents

Canada - {20,304,303}		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infreq. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
15 - 19 yrs	Row %	11.7	12.7	--	42.3	11.7	9.5	10.8
	Column %	16.1	10.2	3.1	11.0	3.4	24.1	14.8
20 - 24 yrs	Row %	3.8	7.3	--	34.1	28.6	7.7	17.4
	Column %	5.7	6.3	2.5	9.6	9.1	21.3	25.9
25 - 34 yrs	Row %	3.7	6.7	2.6	39.4	34.8	4.4	8.4
	Column %	12.8	13.5	14.1	25.5	25.5	27.9	28.7
35 - 44 yrs	Row %	3.9	8.2	4.9	37.6	38.1	2.4	4.9
	Column %	11.3	13.9	22.4	20.6	23.7	12.7	14.3
45-54 yrs	Row %	6.9	11.3	5.5	31.3	38.6	2.2	4.2
	Column %	13.7	13.1	17.1	11.7	16.3	8.2	8.3
55 +	Row %	10.9	19.9	7.1	31.2	27.8	--	2.2
	Column %	40.5	42.9	40.7	21.6	21.9	5.8	8.1

Analytic Drinker Category by Marital Status, Yukon & Canada Compared
All Respondents

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infreq. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Yukon - (19,500)								
Single/Never Married	Row %	7.6	6.1	7.1	26.6	20.5	11.3	20.8
	Column %	53.4	19.2	17.2	24.4	19.2	34.0	38.4
Married	Row %	2.4	8.8	11.3	29.9	29.9	7.1	10.6
	Column %	38.8	63.8	63.2	63.3	64.4	49.3	45.1
Separated/ Divorced	Row %	--	6.8	9.8	23.8	32.5	11.1	15.3
	Column %	2.2	10.0	11.2	10.3	14.3	15.8	13.3
Widowed	Row %	6.1	17.1	26.2	17.1	17.9	2.3	13.4
	Column %	5.6	7.1	8.4	2.1	2.2	--	3.3
Canada - (20,304,303)								
Single/Never Married	Row %	6.5	9.6	2.0	33.9	27.2	7.0	13.9
	Column %	27.4	23.5	12.9	26.7	24.4	53.8	58.1
Married	Row %	6.1	10.7	4.8	37.2	35.0	2.4	3.8
	Column %	52.9	54.4	65.1	60.9	65.0	38.3	32.5
Separated/ Divorced	Row %	4.4	10.6	7.8	33.9	31.6	3.5	8.2
	Column %	4.9	6.9	13.7	7.1	7.5	7.2	9.1
Widowed	Row %	16.4	28.9	6.0	31.5	16.5	--	--
	Column %	14.8	15.2	8.4	5.4	3.2	--	--

Analytic Drinker Category by Education, Yukon & Canada Compared
All Respondents

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infreq. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Yukon - {19,500}								
Less Than High School	Row %	6.3	10.7	16.6	20.9	13.6	13.2	18.8
	Column %	55.7	42.1	49.8	23.9	16.0	51.3	44.1
High School Completed	Row %	2.7	6.9	8.4	28.7	31.1	7.7	14.5
	Column %	31.4	34.8	32.4	42.4	47.1	38.5	43.8
Post-Secondary, Non-University	Row %	--	8.4	10.3	33.9	34.2	4.1	7.5
	Column %	5.2	11.6	10.8	13.7	14.2	5.5	6.2
University Degree	Row %	--	6.3	5.0	37.5	41.2	2.7	5.5
	Column %	7.8	11.5	7.0	20.1	22.7	4.8	6.0
Canada - {20,304,303}								
Less Than High School	Row %	10.1	17.8	6.5	33.7	21.0	4.3	6.6
	Column %	51.1	52.7	53.1	31.6	22.3	39.2	33.0
High School Completed	Row %	6.0	9.7	3.2	36.5	32.2	3.9	8.6
	Column %	25.3	24.2	21.8	28.9	28.8	30.4	36.1
Post-Secondary, Non-University	Row %	4.4	7.2	2.6	38.8	35.9	3.9	7.4
	Column %	15.7	15.1	15.1	25.7	27.0	25.0	26.1
University Degree	Row %	3.7	6.3	2.9	34.8	48.7	--	2.3
	Column %	7.9	8.0	10.0	13.9	22.0	5.4	4.8

Analytic Drinker Category by Income, Yukon & Canada Compared
All Respondents

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infreq. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Yukon - (19,500)								
Less Than $10,000	Row %	3.3	4.5	19.2	20.1	16.9	13.7	22.4
	Column %	4.7	2.4	7.9	2.8	2.4	7.6	6.5
$10,000-$19,000	Row %	3.0	12.8	18.0	21.6	10.9	11.7	22.2
	Column %	15.3	24.7	26.8	10.8	5.7	23.4	23.2
$20,000-$39,000	Row %	2.3	11.8	10.8	29.4	28.3	7.4	10.1
	Column %	21.1	41.3	29.1	26.7	26.7	26.7	19.1
$40,000-$59,000	Row %	3.4	5.2	7.9	35.7	26.5	6.9	14.5
	Column %	30.7	17.9	20.8	31.8	24.5	24.4	26.9
$60,000 +	Row %	2.9	3.7	5.5	29.4	41.4	4.8	12.3
	Column %	28.3	13.6	15.4	27.9	40.8	18.0	24.4
Canada - (20,304,303)								
Less Than $10,000	Row %	10.4	22.6	7.3	33.4	15.9	4.1	6.4
	Column %	10.5	12.6	9.8	5.2	2.6	6.2	5.2
$10,000-$19,000	Row %	10.4	17.7	6.5	35.7	20.0	4.7	5.1
	Column %	31.6	29.9	26.3	16.7	9.9	21.4	12.5
$20,000-$39,000	Row %	5.3	9.9	4.8	37.2	32.6	3.1	7.2
	Column %	31.1	32.6	37.7	33.9	31.2	27.7	34.2
$40,000-$59,000	Row %	4.1	6.6	2.9	37.3	38.7	3.5	7.0
	Column %	19.1	16.9	17.8	26.7	29.2	24.7	26.1
$60,000 +	Row %	2.2	4.1	--	32.4	47.9	3.8	7.8
	Column %	7.8	8.0	8.4	17.5	27.2	20.0	21.9

Analytic Drinker Category by Occupation, Yukon & Canada Compared
All Respondents

Yukon - {19,500}		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infreq. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Manager/ Proffessional	Row %	--	8.3	7.9	31.7	37.8	4.1	8.2
	Column %	12.9	24.0	17.5	26.7	33.0	11.6	14.2
Other White Collar	Row %	2.4	5.6	8.4	34.6	26.0	9.9	13.1
	Column %	17.8	18.9	21.4	33.7	26.1	32.5	26.2
Blue Collar	Row %	2.9	5.4	13.6	18.6	31.2	8.7	19.7
	Column %	16.9	14.5	27.7	14.4	25.0	22.6	31.3
Looking for Work	Row %	--	6.9	27.2	10.3	--	13.1	42.6
	Column %	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	2.9
Student	Row %	16.9	10.2	6.6	27.5	12.9	16.1	10.0
	Column %	33.9	9.2	4.6	7.2	3.5	14.3	5.4
Retired	Row %	4.2	19.8	25.9	25.0	17.7	--	7.4
	Column %	6.2	13.0	13.0	4.8	3.5	--	2.9
Keeping House	Row %	2.3	13.5	6.4	41.0	16.9	10.6	9.3
	Column %	4.3	11.3	4.1	9.9	4.2	8.6	4.6
Other / Not Stated	Row %	4.5	10.3	15.4	12.7	19.6	11.4	26.1
	Column %	7.9	8.2	9.4	2.9	4.7	8.9	12.4

Analytic Drinker Category by Occupation, Yukon & Canada Compared, (Continued)
All Respondents

Canada - {20,304,303}		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infreq. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Manager/ Proffessional	Row %	3.1	5.5	3.2	34.9	46.6	2.2	4.6
	Column %	9.0	9.4	14.8	19.3	29.2	12.0	13.5
Other White Collar	Row %	5.1	9.0	3.8	40.6	31.1	3.1	7.4
	Column %	15.1	15.7	17.5	22.8	19.8	16.8	22.0
Blue Collar	Row %	2.5	6.6	4.9	27.4	40.0	5.5	13.2
	Column %	6.9	10.6	21.1	14.2	23.5	28.2	36.3
Looking for Work	Row %	6.5	7.4	4.5	32.8	23.7	9.8	15.4
	Column %	2.2	--	2.4	2.1	--	6.2	5.3
Student	Row %	10.2	11.4	--	43.4	16.8	8.1	9.0
	Column %	17.1	11.1	3.1	13.6	6.0	25.0	15.0
Retired	Row %	11.0	22.1	8.0	29.0	27.1	--	--
	Column %	21.0	24.6	23.8	10.4	11.0	3.2	3.8
Keeping House	Row %	13.1	20.8	2.8	42.2	17.9	--	--
	Column %	26.4	24.4	8.8	16.0	7.7	7.4	2.6
Other / Not Stated	Row %	7.9	16.7	19.0	30.1	17.8	2.4	6.2
	Column %	2.3	2.8	8.5	--	--	--	--

SECTION 2

CURRENT DRINKER PROFILE

YUKON AND CANADA COMPARED

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared, (Continued)
Current Drinkers

Q. #12 i) "NUMBER OF DRINKS PER MONTH?"

Yukon - (15,102)

		Lite /Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
0 drinks	Row %	52.3	--	47.7	--
	Column %	--	--	--	--
less than 4 drinks	Row %	88.5	--	11.5	--
	Column %	61.0	--	26.7	--
4-8 drinks	Row %	61.1	28.9	10.0	--
	Column %	31.8	15.5	17.5	--
9-20 drinks	Row %	13.6	59.3	26.6	--
	Column %	7.0	31.6	46.1	--
21-29 drinks	Row %	--	64.3	3.9	31.7
	Column %	--	13.9	2.8	13.6
30-39 drinks	Row %	--	83.3	5.8	10.9
	Column %	--	15.6	3.6	4.1
40-59 drinks	Row %	--	36.0	--	62.3
	Column %	--	9.0	--	31.1
60-89 drinks	Row %	--	56.2	--	41.5
	Column %	--	10.2	--	14.9
90+ drinks	Row %	--	18.8	--	81.2
	Column %	--	4.2	--	35.8

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared
Current Drinkers

Q. #12 i) "NUMBER OF DRINKS PER MONTH?"

Canada- {15,643,782}

		Lite /Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
0 drinks	Row %	52.3	--	47.7	--
	Column %	--	--	--	--
less than 4 drinks	Row %	96.5	--	3.5	--
	Column %	67.1	--	23.7	--
4-8 drinks	Row %	61.6	37.5	--	--
	Column %	32.9	22.7	5.2	--
9-20 drinks	Row %	--	76.2	23.8	--
	Column %	--	23.9	64.4	--
21-29 drinks	Row %	--	75.9	2.1	21.9
	Column %	--	17.1	4.2	23.1
30-39 drinks	Row %	--	90.5	--	8.9
	Column %	--	15.3	--	7.0
40-59 drinks	Row %	--	68.6	--	30.2
	Column %	--	9.9	--	20.4
60-89 drinks	Row %	--	59.8	--	40.1
	Column %	--	7.6	--	23.8
90+ drinks	Row %	--	39.0	--	61.0
	Column %	--	3.5	--	25.8

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared
Current Drinkers

Q. #12 ii) "HOW MANY OCCASIONS PER MONTH DO YOU DRINK?"

Canada - {15,643,782}

		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
less than once a month	Row %	94.7	--	5.3	--
	Column %	53.4	--	29.3	--
1-3 times a month	Row %	86.6	--	13.4	--
	Column %	46.6	--	70.7	--
once a week	Row %	--	81.8	--	18.2
	Column %	--	37.8	--	39.3
2-3 times a week	Row %	--	80.4	--	19.6
	Column %	--	39.2	--	44.7
4+ a week	Row %	--	87.0	--	13.0
	Column %	--	23.0	--	16.1

Yukon - {15,102}

		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
less than once a month	Row %	78.6	--	21.4	--
	Column %	33.6	--	30.8	--
1-3 times a month	Row %	76.4	--	23.6	--
	Column %	66.4	--	69.2	--
once a week	Row %	--	66.4	--	33.6
	Column %	--	26.3	--	26.5
2-3 times a week	Row %	--	65.2	--	34.8
	Column %	--	45.1	--	47.8
4+ a week	Row %	--	68.8	--	31.2
	Column %	--	28.6	--	25.8

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared
Current Drinkers

Q. #15 a) "HOW MANY TIMES IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS HAVE YOU HAD FIVE OR MORE DRINKS ON ONE OCCASION?"

Canada - {15,643,782}

		Current Drinkers			
		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
None	Row %	71.5	27.1	--	--
	Column %	--	--	--	--
1-5 times per year	Row %	51.0	41.5	4.5	3.0
	Column %	99.8	92.7	86.3	31.7
6-11 times per year	Row %	--	30.9	6.7	61.8
	Column %	--	7.3	13.7	68.1
12-23 times per year	Row %	6.0	47.6	20.1	26.4
	Column %	--	--	--	--
24+ times per year	Row %	--	28.6	8.9	62.5
	Column %	--	--	--	--

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared, (Continued)
Current Drinkers

Q. #15 a) "HOW MANY TIMES IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS HAVE YOU HAD FIVE OR MORE DRINKS ON ONE OCCASION?"

Yukon - {15,102}

		Current Drinkers			
		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
None	Row %	71.5	27.1	--	--
	Column %	58.1	23.1	--	2.6
1-5 times per year	Row %	41.2	36.3	17.7	4.8
	Column %	35.8	33.0	52.6	9.4
6-11 times per year	Row %	14.0	51.7	13.0	21.3
	Column %	4.2	16.2	13.3	14.3
12-23 times per year	Row %	6.0	47.6	20.1	26.4
	Column %	--	16.0	22.0	18.8
24+ times per year	Row %	--	28.6	8.9	62.5
	Column %	--	11.8	12.0	55.0

Current Drinker Profile - Yukon, (Continued)
Current Drinkers

Q. #15 b) "HOW MANY TIMES IN THE PAST THIRTY DAYS HAVE YOU HAD FIVE OR MORE DRINKS ON ONE OCCASION?"

Yukon - {15,102}

		Current Drinkers			
		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
None	Row %	54.7	31.5	10.9	3.0
	Column %	91.9	50.3	55.5	9.8
1-2 times per month	Row %	10.9	51.6	17.1	20.5
	Column %	7.8	35.3	37.4	28.8
3-6 times per month	Row %	--	35.3	4.8	59.0
	Column %	--	11.9	5.2	40.8
7-13 times per month	Row %	--	16.2	8.4	75.4
	Column %	--	--	--	11.2
14+ times per month	Row %	--	23.3	--	76.8
	Column %	--	--	--	9.5

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared, (Continued)
Current Drinkers

Q. #16 a) "IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS WHAT IS THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF DRINKS YOU CAN RECALL HAVING ON ANY ONE OCCASION?"

Yukon - {15,102}

		Current Drinkers			
		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
1-2 drinks	Row %	78.8	20.7	--	--
	Column %	26.1	7.3	--	--
3-4 drinks	Row %	65.0	34.4	--	--
	Column %	34.6	19.4	--	--
5-6 drinks	Row %	42.6	45.3	9.4	2.7
	Column %	19.4	21.9	14.1	2.8
7-14 drinks	Row %	18.2	40.3	19.4	22.1
	Column %	17.6	41.4	61.7	49.0
15+ drinks	Row %	5.8	24.0	18.5	51.6
	Column %	2.3	10.1	24.2	47.0

Current Drinker Profile - Yukon, (Continued)
Current Drinkers

Q. #16 b) "IN THE PAST THIRTY DAYS WHAT IS THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF DRINKS YOU CAN RECALL HAVING ON ANY ONE OCCASION?"

Yukon - (15,102)

		Current Drinkers			
		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
None	Row %	62.8	10.4	20.6	6.3
	Column %	38.1	6.5	40.7	8.2
1-2 drinks	Row %	59.1	35.6	2.9	2.4
	Column %	39.2	24.2	6.2	3.4
3-4 drinks	Row %	34.3	54.8	6.8	4.1
	Column %	16.4	26.8	10.6	4.2
5-6 drinks	Row %	9.2	53.6	16.1	21.1
	Column %	3.7	22.4	21.4	18.4
7-14 drinks	Row %	5.9	35.4	12.5	46.3
	Column %	2.7	16.6	18.6	45.2
15+ drinks	Row %	--	25.3	5.7	69.0
	Column %	--	3.7	2.6	20.7

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared
Current Drinkers

Q. #16 a) "IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS WHAT IS THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF DRINKS YOU CAN RECALL HAVING ON ANY ONE OCCASION?"

Canada - {15,643,782}

		Current Drinkers			
		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
1-2 drinks	Row %	57.2	39.9	--	--
	Column %	92.8	73.4	29.4	9.2
3-4 drinks	Row %	15.3	48.1	11.7	24.9
	Column %	6.4	22.7	47.9	54.7
5-6 drinks	Row %	6.1	25.8	17.1	51.1
	Column %	--	3.9	22.5	36.0
7-14 drinks	Row %	18.2	40.3	19.4	22.1
	Column %	--	--	--	--
15+ drinks	Row %	5.8	24.0	18.5	51.6
	Column %	--	--	--	--

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared, (Continued)
Current Drinkers

Q. #17 I) "HOW MANY DRINKS HAVE YOU HAD IN THE PAST SEVEN DAYS?"

Yukon - (15,102)		Current drinkers			
		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
None	Row %	57.2	15.8	16.4	10.6
	Column %	73.1	20.8	70.7	27.8
1-7 drinks	Row %	27.1	55.9	7.2	9.8
	Column %	25.6	54.6	22.9	19.0
8-14 drinks	Row %	4.2	59.6	4.1	32.0
	Column %	--	16.1	3.6	17.2
15-21 drinks	Row %	--	35.0	7.0	58.0
	Column %	--	4.3	2.8	14.0
22-27 drinks	Row %	--	50.7	--	49.4
	Column %	--	2.6	--	5.1
28+ drinks	Row %	2.7	15.0	--	82.3
	Column %	--	--	--	17.0

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared
Current Drinkers

Q. #17 i) "HOW MANY DRINKS HAVE YOU HAD IN THE PAST SEVEN DAYS?"

Canada - (15,643,782)		Current drinkers			
		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
None	Row %	74.5	16.5	6.2	2.8
	Column %	75.3	18.9	61.8	15.0
1-7 drinks	Row %	28.8	61.3	3.3	6.7
	Column %	24.0	58.1	27.1	29.5
8-14 drinks	Row %	3.3	68.7	3.9	24.1
	Column %	--	15.4	7.6	25.2
15-21 drinks	Row %	--	64.6	4.0	30.9
	Column %	--	5.0	2.7	11.3
22-27 drinks	Row %	--	52.2	3.0	44.9
	Column %	--	--	--	5.6
28+ drinks	Row %	--	29.1	--	70.5
	Column %	--	--	--	13.4

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared, (Continued)
Current Drinkers

Q. #17 ii) "NUMBER OF DAYS DRANK DURING THE PAST SEVEN DAYS?"

Yukon - {15,102}		Current drinkers			
		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
None	Row %	57.2	15.8	16.4	10.6
	Column %	73.1	20.8	70.7	27.8
1 day	Row %	36.6	35.9	12.5	15.0
	Column %	20.6	20.8	23.6	17.3
2 days	Row %	12.2	55.1	3.9	28.7
	Column %	4.7	22.0	5.1	22.8
3 days	Row %	6.7	71.5	--	21.0
	Column %	--	16.4	--	9.6
4-5 days	Row %	--	65.4	--	33.7
	Column %	--	13.6	--	13.9
6-7 days	Row %	--	59.3	--	40.7
	Column %	--	6.4	--	8.7

Current Drinker Profile, Canada & Yukon Compared, (Continued)
Current Drinkers

Q. #17 ii) "NUMBER OF DAYS DRANK DURING THE PAST SEVEN DAYS?"

Canada - (15,643,782)

		Current drinkers			
		Lite/Infreq. Drinker	Lite/Freq. Drinker	Heavy/Infre. Drinker	Heavy/Freq. Drinker
None	Row %	74.5	16.5	6.2	2.8
	Column %	75.3	18.9	61.8	15.0
1 day	Row %	42.8	41.3	5.5	10.4
	Column %	20.0	21.9	25.3	25.7
2 days	Row %	12.4	68.7	2.5	16.4
	Column %	3.4	21.0	6.6	23.4
3 days	Row %	6.0	72.8	2.9	18.4
	Column %	--	13.9	4.7	16.3
4-5 days	Row %	3.0	77.2	--	18.5
	Column %	--	10.7	--	12.0
6-7 days	Row %	--	89.4	--	10.5
	Column %	--	13.7	--	7.5

SECTION 3

ILLICIT DRUG USE PROFILE

YUKON AND CANADA COMPARED

Analytic Drinker Category by Marijuana Use, Canada & Yukon Compared
All Respondents

Q. #60 a. i) "HAVE YOU EVER USED MARIJUANA OR HASHISH?"

Canada - {20,304,303}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Yes	Row %	--	2.9	4.0	28.7	40.5	7.1	16.2
	Column %	--	5.8	21.8	18.7	30.1	45.6	56.2
Yukon - {19,500}								
Yes	Row %	--	--	10.5	26.4	29.4	11.2	19.8
	Column %	9.8	10.9	45.6	43.9	50.6	62.9	67.7

Analytic Drinker Category by Marijuana Use, Canada & Yukon Compared, (Continued)
Respondents With Past Experience

Q. #60 a. ii) "HAVE YOU USED MARIJUANA OR HASHISH IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS?"

Canada - {4,710,598}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Yes	Row %	--	--	--	19.7	39.1	7.1	30.9
	Column %	--	--	2.7	3.6	8.1	12.6	30.0

Yukon - {9,165}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Yes	Row %	--	--	6.2	16.0	29.7	11.3	35.8
	Column %	--	--	9.4	9.3	17.9	22.2	42.8

Marijuana Use by Sex, Canada & Yukon Compared
All Respondents

Q. #60 a. i) "HAVE YOU EVER USED MARIJUANA OR HASHISH?"

Canada by Sex - {20,304,303}

		Sex	
		Male	Female
Yes	Row %	61.0	39.0
	Column %	28.9	17.7

Yukon by Sex - {19,500}

		Male	Female
Yes	Row %	55.8	44.2
	Column %	49.5	43.8

Marijuana Use by Sex, Canada & Yukon Compared
Respondents With Past Experience

Q. #60 a. ii) "HAVE YOU USED MARIJUANA OR HASHISH IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS?"

Canada by Sex - {4,710,598}

		Sex	
		Male	Female
Yes	Row %	67.5	32.5
	Column %	9.0	4.1

Yukon by Sex - {9,165}

		Male	Female
Yes	Row %	63.0	37.0
	Column %	19.6	12.8

Marijuana Use by Age, Canada & Yukon Compared, (Continued)
All Respondents

Q. #60 a. i) "HAVE YOU EVER USED MARIJUANA OR HASHISH?"

Canada by Age Group - {20,304,303}

		Age Group					
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Yes	Row %	9.2	18.7	42.7	21.8	5.8	--
	Column %	23.2	43.1	43.0	25.9	10.0	--

Yukon by Age Group - {19,500}

Yes	Row %	8.4	10.1	37.8	33.6	8.6	--
	Column %	41.8	59.9	63.9	56.8	26.4	6.2

Marijuana Use by Age, Canada & Yukon Compared, (Continued)
Respondents With Past Experience

Q. #60 a. ii) "HAVE YOU USED MARIJUANA OR HASHISH IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS?"

Canada by Age Group - {4,710,598}

		Age Group					
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Yes	Row %	17.5	28.4	37.5	13.5	2.4	--
	Column %	12.3	18.4	10.6	4.5	--	--

Yukon by Age Group - {9,165}

		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Yes	Row %	14.6	13.8	45.4	20.8	4.9	--
	Column %	25.4	28.8	26.9	12.4	5.3	--

Analytic Drinker Category by Cocaine Usage, Canada & Yukon Compared
All Respondents

Q. #60 b. i) "HAVE YOU EVER USED COCAINE?"

Canada - {20,304,303}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Yes	Row %	--	3.7	6.9	23.2	35.3	6.4	23.7
	Column %	--	--	5.7	2.3	4.0	6.3	12.6
Yukon - {19,500}								
Yes	Row %	--	--	11.6	18.7	29.9	10.5	27.8
	Column %	--	2.5	16.9	10.4	17.3	19.7	31.8

Cocaine Use by Sex, Canada & Yukon Compared
All Respondents

Q. #60 b. i) "HAVE YOU EVER USED COCAINE?"

Canada by Sex - {20,304,303}

		Sex	
		Male	Female
Yes	Row %	61.7	38.3
	Column %	4.5	2.7

Yukon by Sex - {19,500}

		Male	Female
Yes	Row %	61.4	38.6
	Column %	18.3	12.9

Cocaine Use by Sex, Canada & Yukon Compared
Respondents With Past Experience

Q. #60 b. ii) "HAVE YOU USED COCAINE IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS?"

Canada by Sex - {710,650}

		Sex	
		Male	Female
Yes	Row %	69.5	30.5
	Column %	--	--

Yukon by Sex - {3,120}

		Male	Female
Yes	Row %	78.5	21.5
	Column %	3.2	--

Analytic Drinker Category by Cocaine Usage, Canada & Yukon Compared, (Continued)
Respondents With Past Experience

Q. #60 b. ii) "HAVE YOU USED COCAINE IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS?"

Canada - {710,650}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Yes	Row %	--	4.6	2.6	13.1	29.9	4.9	44.8
	Column %	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.3

Yukon - {3,120}

		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Yes	Row %	--	--	5.9	13.7	25.3	5.3	49.8
	Column %	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9

Cocaine Use by Age, Canada & Yukon Compared
All Respondents

Q. #60 b. i) "HAVE YOU EVER USED COCAINE?"

Canada by Age Group - {20,304,303}

		Age Group					
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Yes	Row %	6.5	19.8	55.9	13.0	2.8	--
	Column %	2.5	7.0	8.6	2.4	--	--

Yukon by Age Group - {19,500}

Yes	Row %	5.2	8.8	47.3	34.0	4.8	--
	Column %	8.7	17.5	26.9	19.3	4.9	--

Cocaine Use by Age, Canada & Yukon Compared, (Continued)
Respondents With Past Experience

Q. #60 b. ii) "HAVE YOU USED COCAINE IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS?"

Canada by Age Group - {710,650}

		Age Group					
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Yes	Row %	12.8	22.3	55.5	8.4	--	--
	Column %	--	3.1	3.3	--	--	--

Yukon by Age Group - {3,120}

		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Yes	Row %	14.7	13.6	47.5	18.3	5.9	--
	Column %	3.4	3.8	3.7	--	--	--

SECTION 4

YUKON RESPONDENTS DETAILED TABLES

YUKON

Analytic Drinker Category by Age & Sex, Yukon
All Respondents - {19,500}

15-19 AGE GROUP - {1,833}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	17.8	10.9	--	31.2	12.0	14.3	13.9
	Column %	54.0	56.9	--	44.8	61.3	43.4	63.8
Female	Row %	15.5	8.4	--	39.4	7.8	19.2	8.1
	Column %	46.0	43.1	100.0	55.2	38.7	56.6	36.2

20-24 AGE GROUP - {1,995}

		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	9.3	--	--	5.9	31.1	8.8	40.8
	Column %	74.0	18.7	38.4	16.7	56.0	28.9	68.9
Female	Row %	--	8.1	--	26.9	22.4	19.8	16.9
	Column %	26.0	81.4	61.6	83.3	44.0	71.1	31.1

25-34 AGE GROUP - {5,492}

		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	4.6	5.6	14.2	33.0	9.5	31.3
	Column %	41.7	47.7	46.1	26.4	57.0	47.8	76.3
Female	Row %	--	5.1	6.7	40.1	25.2	10.6	9.9
	Column %	58.3	52.3	53.9	73.6	43.0	52.2	23.7

Analytic Drinker Category by Age & Sex, Yukon, (Continued)
All Respondents - {19,500}

35-44 AGE GROUP - {5,111}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	--	10.4	22.7	42.6	5.9	15.8
	Column %	52.3	12.8	47.5	36.8	67.4	39.6	86.8
Female	Row %	--	7.9	12.6	42.8	22.6	9.9	--
	Column %	47.7	87.2	52.5	63.2	32.6	60.4	13.2

45-54 AGE GROUP - {2,680}

		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	6.4	20.3	23.5	33.6	--	13.3
	Column %	46.4	38.6	81.0	46.7	65.9	52.3	71.5
Female	Row %	--	15.1	7.1	39.7	25.9	--	7.9
	Column %	53.7	61.4	19.0	53.3	34.1	47.7	28.5

55+ AGE GROUP - {2,389}

		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	15.3	35.3	21.7	20.2	--	6.3
	Column %	--	37.0	72.9	57.8	58.3	21.6	100.0
Female	Row %	7.0	32.7	16.5	19.9	18.2	5.7	--
	Column %	100.0	63.0	27.1	42.2	41.7	78.4	--

Analytic Drinker Category by Ethnicity, Yukon
All Respondents - {19,500}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Aboriginal	Row %	5.3	11.4	20.1	17.9	12.5	12.1	20.7
	Column %	34.5	33.4	44.6	15.1	11.0	34.7	36.0
Non-Aboriginal	Row %	3.2	7.1	7.8	31.4	31.8	7.2	11.5
	Column %	65.5	66.6	55.4	84.9	89.1	65.3	64.0

Analytic Drinker Category by Ethnicity
Aboriginal Respondents - {4,650}

Male	Row %	4.7	9.1	21.0	13.7	15.7	5.9	29.9
	Column %	44.5	40.0	52.3	38.5	62.8	24.5	72.4
Female	Row %	5.9	13.7	19.2	22.0	9.3	18.4	11.5
	Column %	55.5	60.0	47.7	61.5	37.2	75.6	27.7

Analytic Drinker Category by Ethnicity
Non-Aboriginal Respondents - {14,850}

Male	Row %	3.0	4.7	10.1	21.9	36.9	6.7	16.9
	Column %	50.3	35.2	69.3	37.4	62.1	50.1	78.6
Female	Row %	3.4	10.0	5.2	42.4	26.0	7.7	5.3
	Column %	49.8	64.8	30.7	62.6	37.9	49.9	21.4

Analytic Drinker Category by Ethnicity & Age, Yukon, (Continued)
Aboriginal Respondents - {4,650}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
15-19 yrs	Row %	15.2	16.0	--	42.9	8.2	8.1	9.7
	Column %	32.4	15.9	--	27.2	7.4	7.5	5.3
20-24 yrs	Row %	14.6	4.5	--	4.9	17.3	24.4	32.5
	Column %	31.4	4.5	--	--	15.9	23.1	18.0
25-34 yrs	Row %	--	--	13.1	19.8	15.8	14.7	30.1
	Column %	15.7	9.7	19.1	32.4	36.9	35.5	42.7
35-44 yrs	Row %	--	10.7	31.6	9.1	12.6	16.5	17.1
	Column %	8.4	17.3	29.0	9.4	18.5	25.1	15.2
45-54 yrs	Row %	--	20.1	20.9	23.3	9.5	--	24.2
	Column %	--	23.6	14.0	17.5	10.1	--	15.7
55+	Row %	4.1	20.7	46.1	11.6	8.7	5.0	--
	Column %	12.2	29.1	36.9	10.4	11.1	6.6	--

Analytic Drinker Category by Ethnicity & Age, Yukon, (Continued)
Non-Aboriginal Respondents - {14,850}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
15-19 yrs	Row %	17.2	7.1	--	32.2	10.6	20.2	11.6
	Column %	47.7	8.8	--	9.0	2.9	24.8	8.8
20-24 yrs	Row %	--	5.6	3.0	23.2	31.5	9.2	26.1
	Column %	3.1	5.3	2.6	5.0	6.7	8.6	15.2
25-34 yrs	Row %	--	5.1	3.8	29.5	33.6	8.5	17.5
	Column %	17.4	19.6	13.1	25.5	28.7	32.1	41.1
35-44 yrs	Row %	--	3.1	7.6	36.7	37.0	6.2	8.1
	Column %	13.6	13.2	29.9	35.7	35.4	26.3	21.4
45-54 yrs	Row %	--	7.2	13.4	31.8	36.1	2.1	7.6
	Column %	8.7	15.9	27.1	16.0	17.9	4.5	10.4
55+	Row %	2.7	24.0	18.3	25.1	24.2	2.4	3.3
	Column %	9.4	37.3	26.0	8.9	8.4	3.7	3.1

Analytic Drinker Category by Location, Yukon
All Respondents - {19,500}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Whitehorse	Row %	3.7	7.5	8.8	30.4	30.1	7.5	12.1
	Column %	71.0	64.7	57.5	75.7	77.6	63.2	61.9
Non-Whitehorse	Row %	3.6	9.7	15.3	23.0	20.5	10.4	17.6
	Column %	29.0	35.3	42.5	24.3	22.4	36.9	38.2

Analytic Drinker Category by Location
Whitehorse Respondents - {13,702}

Male	Row %	3.3	4.8	9.4	21.8	35.4	6.9	18.4
	Column %	46.1	32.7	55.5	37.0	60.8	47.3	78.8
Female	Row %	4.2	10.5	8.1	39.5	24.4	8.2	5.3
	Column %	53.9	67.3	44.5	63.0	39.2	52.7	21.2

Analytic Drinker Category by Location
Non-Whitehorse Respondents - {5,798}

Male	Row %	3.5	7.7	19.3	16.2	24.7	5.7	22.9
	Column %	53.7	44.4	70.2	39.2	67.0	30.7	72.4
Female	Row %	3.8	12.1	10.3	31.5	15.3	16.2	11.0
	Column %	46.3	55.6	29.8	60.8	33.0	69.3	27.6

Analytic Drinker Category by Location, Yukon, (Continued)
Whitehorse Respondents - {13,702}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
15-19 yrs	Row %	11.5	10.5	--	38.0	14.4	13.4	11.0
	Column %	28.4	12.9	--	11.5	4.4	16.5	8.4
20-24 yrs	Row %	9.1	4.3	--	19.5	26.5	14.1	25.1
	Column %	18.1	4.3	--	4.8	6.6	14.0	15.5
25-34 yrs	Row %	2.6	4.5	6.0	28.6	31.2	8.7	18.3
	Column %	19.5	16.6	18.8	26.0	28.6	32.0	41.8
35-44 yrs	Row %	--	3.9	9.5	33.7	34.7	7.7	8.6
	Column %	14.4	15.0	30.9	31.8	33.0	29.3	20.4
45-54 yrs	Row %	--	7.5	11.4	34.4	34.2	--	9.2
	Column %	8.1	15.5	20.3	17.7	17.8	2.9	11.9
55+	Row %	3.7	23.3	20.8	21.7	25.0	3.4	2.1
	Column %	11.6	35.8	27.4	8.3	9.6	5.2	--

Analytic Drinker Category by Location, Yukon, (Continued)
Non-Whitehorse Respondents - {5,798}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
15-19 yrs	Row %	28.0	7.9	--	29.1	--	24.0	11.0
	Column %	76.8	8.1	--	12.5	--	22.8	6.2
20-24 yrs	Row %	--	7.0	4.7	11.6	26.7	15.2	34.8
	Column %	--	6.4	--	4.5	11.5	13.0	17.5
25-34 yrs	Row %	--	5.4	6.4	23.5	24.2	13.1	26.1
	Column %	10.3	15.6	11.7	28.5	32.9	35.3	41.3
35-44 yrs	Row %	--	5.3	16.7	28.6	28.7	8.1	11.8
	Column %	5.4	13.8	27.6	31.5	35.5	19.9	17.1
45-54 yrs	Row %	--	16.3	24.3	18.6	21.0	3.8	16.2
	Column %	--	23.9	22.6	11.5	14.6	5.2	13.1
55+	Row %	--	22.5	39.1	19.2	8.2	--	6.2
	Column %	7.5	32.2	35.5	11.6	5.5	3.9	4.9

Analytic Drinker Category by Marital Status & Sex, Yukon
All Respondents - {19,500}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
NEVER MARRIED - {4,917}								
Male	Row %	7.3	5.2	9.2	17.5	24.8	8.5	27.5
	Column %	57.6	50.8	78.4	39.6	72.9	45.4	79.8
Female	Row %	8.1	7.6	--	40.4	14.0	15.5	10.6
	Column %	42.4	49.2	21.6	60.4	27.1	54.7	20.3
MARRIED - {11,338}								
Male	Row %	2.3	6.2	12.8	22.4	35.7	6.0	14.7
	Column %	47.8	35.7	57.7	38.1	60.7	42.9	70.6
Female	Row %	2.6	11.6	9.7	37.7	23.9	8.2	6.3
	Column %	52.2	64.3	42.3	61.9	39.3	57.2	29.4
SEPARATED OR DIVORCED - {2,309}								
Male	Row %	--	4.6	11.4	14.3	37.7	6.1	25.9
	Column %	--	36.5	63.1	32.5	62.6	29.4	91.5
Female	Row %	--	9.4	7.9	34.9	26.5	17.1	--
	Column %	100.0	63.5	36.9	67.5	37.4	70.6	8.5

Analytic Drinker Category by Education & Sex, Yukon
All Respondents - {19,500}

LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL - {6,267}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	5.8	8.2	16.6	17.1	16.0	9.7	26.6
	Column %	52.6	43.7	56.6	46.4	66.7	41.8	80.3
Female	Row %	6.9	13.9	16.7	25.8	10.5	17.7	8.6
	Column %	47.4	56.3	43.4	53.6	33.3	58.2	19.7

COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL - {8,057}

		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	3.9	11.0	17.6	38.8	6.6	19.6
	Column %	47.3	29.5	68.1	31.9	65.0	44.6	70.0
Female	Row %	--	10.1	5.6	40.7	22.7	8.9	9.1
	Column %	52.8	70.5	31.9	68.1	35.0	55.4	30.0

COMPLETED POST SECONDARY – NON-UNIVERSITY - {2,198}

		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	--	14.1	24.9	40.7	--	13.0
	Column %	59.4	17.0	69.9	37.4	60.5	32.3	87.8
Female	Row %	--	14.2	6.3	43.2	27.5	5.6	--
	Column %	40.6	83.0	30.1	62.6	39.5	67.7	12.2

Analytic Drinker Category by Education & Sex, Yukon, (Continued)
All Respondents - {19,500}

UNIVERSITY DEGREE - {2,917}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	6.8	5.7	30.6	45.5	--	9.1
	Column %	27.1	53.8	56.0	40.0	54.2	25.4	81.4
Female	Row %	--	5.7	4.3	44.3	37.1	--	--
	Column %	72.9	46.3	44.0	60.0	45.8	74.6	18.6

Analytic Drinker Category by Occupation & Sex, Yukon
All Respondents - (19,500)

MANAGERIAL/PROFFESSIONAL - (4,628)

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	5.9	9.5	19.2	47.9	--	11.8
	Column %	54.6	35.7	60.1	30.2	63.0	43.0	71.4
Female	Row %	--	10.6	6.3	44.1	27.9	4.7	4.7
	Column %	45.4	64.3	39.9	69.8	37.0	57.0	28.6

OTHER WHITE COLLAR - (5,343)

		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	4.4	7.4	28.3	31.7	5.4	20.1
	Column %	37.3	26.2	29.4	27.4	40.9	18.4	51.3
Female	Row %	--	6.2	8.9	37.8	23.1	12.2	9.6
	Column %	62.7	73.8	70.6	72.6	59.1	81.7	48.8

BLUE COLLAR - (4,252)

		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	4.5	12.7	17.9	31.4	9.0	21.8
	Column %	87.2	75.3	84.4	87.4	91.1	93.9	100.0
Female	Row %	--	14.1	22.5	24.6	29.4	5.5	--
	Column %	12.8	24.7	15.6	12.6	8.9	6.1	--

Analytic Drinker Category by Occupation & Sex, Yukon, (Continued)
All Respondents - {19,500}

STUDENT - {1,446}

		Abstainers	Former Drinkers		Current Drinkers			
		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	16.8	14.2	7.0	19.7	15.7	12.3	14.4
	Column %	49.0	68.8	52.2	35.4	60.2	37.8	71.1
Female	Row %	17.0	6.3	6.2	35.1	10.1	19.7	5.7
	Column %	51.0	31.2	47.8	64.6	39.8	62.2	28.9

RETIRED - {1,047}

		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	8.9	35.0	26.0	18.2	--	11.9
	Column %	--	24.0	72.2	55.7	55.1	--	85.8
Female	Row %	9.1	32.3	15.5	23.8	17.1	--	--
	Column %	100.0	76.0	27.8	44.3	45.0	--	14.2

KEEPING HOUSE - {1,329}

		Never Drank	Irregular Former	Regular Former	Lite/Infreq. Drinkers	Lite/Freq. Drinkers	Heavy/Infre. Drinkers	Heavy/Freq. Drinkers
Male	Row %	--	--	--	21.8	37.6	--	40.6
	Column %	--	--	--	--	13.2	--	25.8
Female	Row %	--	14.3	6.8	42.2	15.6	11.2	7.3
	Column %	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	86.8	100.0	74.2